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The background of Jimmy Greaves

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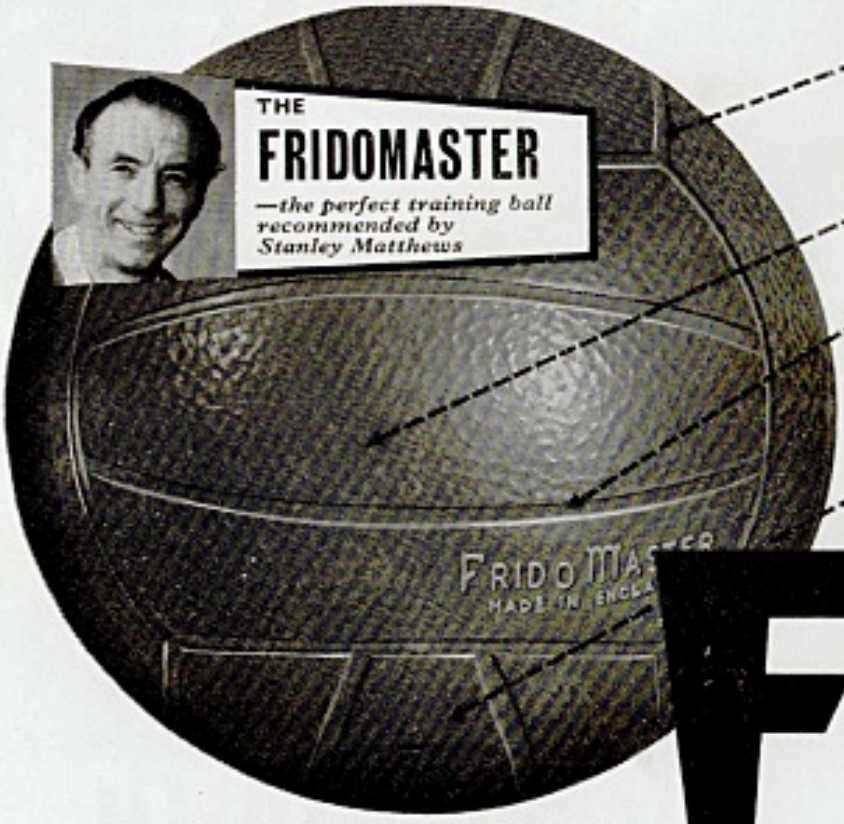

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World Soccer

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GRAHAM PAYNE JACK ROLLIN

Editorial and Advertisement Director: ROBERT J. BOLLE

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This month's front cover . . .

Our cover shows the Brazilian right-winger Garrincha (left) moving in to tackle Russian left-back Kuznetsov who is making an acrobatic effort to retrieve the ball during a 1958 World Cup match in Sweden. The Brazilians won this match 2-0 and, of course, went on to win the Final against Sweden, the host nation. The contortion of Kuznetsov is quite remarkable and the camera has captured him in an almost unbelievable stance.

what to look for in next month's edition

Our December edition will contain an article on the top Czechoslovakian side Dukla Prague by Eric Batty, an up to the minute article on the prospects of a large scale European League by Graham Payne and a club focus on Denmark by Roger Macdonald. Together with the latest news and pictures from all parts of the soccer globe, "World Soccer" will contain contributions from all the regular correspondents.

NOVEMBER WORLD SOCCER 1961
VOL. 2 No. 2

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DECLINE IN ATTENDANCES HALTED

Has England's new deal for her footballers resulted in better standards and bigger crowds? asks
JACK ROLLIN

ABOVE all other happenings on the soccer scene the triumph of Tottenham Hotspur over the Polish side Gornik Zabrze in the European Cup caused something of a national sensation. Having retired from Poland with a two goal deficit and a poor press, the second leg at White Hart Lane was rather in the style of a revenge battle for both players and spectators.

Amid tension that threatened to tear everyone's nerves to shreds at the slightest provocation, the first twenty minutes produced an explosive atmosphere. Yet during this time Spurs showed conclusive evidence that they were going to prove the masters. Subsequently they underlined this superiority with goals and quickly cancelled out the arrears. Three more goals late in the second half took the score to eight and made the Poles look worse than they were in reality.

Certainly short of rushing on to the field and physically assisting to put the ball in the Gornik net, the Spurs crowd gave a new and almost practical meaning to the phrase "crowd participation." Not that Tottenham were carried to victory purely on the strength of a sustained and fanatical roar, but at least no other team has been able to produce the same quality of football in such completely enthusiastic surroundings. One Polish player said afterwards that his side had been mentally destroyed; the scoring of the goals was a secondary feature to the event.

But in the calm of a few days thought following the game it was possible to see that Spurs had risen to great heights, above those of anything comparable this season and even last term. It proved that they have a side capable of rising to the occasion —under special circumstances.

Yet should Spurs wish to proceed further in the competition it is hoped that their reserve strength will not be tested too severely. They are not particularly strong at inside-forward here and have in fact used second string leader Frank Saul at inside-forward in the first team. Saul looks a useful prospect. A quick, graceful player, he should have a promising career ahead of him.

Unfortunately Spurs' form in the League has been most disappointing and their chances of retaining the championship appear slight on current form. Burnley have been hitting the high-spots in this sphere and playing better than when they won the title two years ago. Strange that the club should be playing so well when Jimmy Robson, the senior inside-left, has apparently lost his chance of making the England side at present. Crystal Palace bright boy Johnny Byrne has also been passed over.

From the spectator angle, Mr. Joe Public has succeeded in getting himself into the news rather more often than usual apart from the assistance rendered to Spurs as previously mentioned. Invading the pitch seems to be a popular pastime again and it is hoped that the publicity given to isolated incidents does not lead to repercussions all over the country—but the chain reaction seems inevitable.

Fortunately the same Joe Public appears to be watching the game in roughly the same numbers as last season. The mid-week habit appears to be catching on in some quarters as increased attendances have warranted, but it remains to be seen whether this is a nine day wonder. But whatever happens and as the Football League are currently dissecting the problem of falling attendances, the idea of a half programme on Fridays and half on Saturdays in the future might lead to a similar situation as at present existing in the reserve Football Combination competition where a mid-week and a Saturday section have been instituted. Yet since some matches in the Saturday section are played in mid-week and some mid-week games are played on Saturday the mind boggles at the prospect!

One of the most improved clubs in the First Division is West Ham United. With them Notts Forest have had their moments. The Londoners are the more experienced side but some of the youngsters in the Forest team are playing exceptionally well at present; none more than goalkeeper Peter Grummitt, a teenager with a bright future. He is already being spoken of in terms of an Under-23 cap.

With over a quarter of the season completed as far as matches in the domestic divisions are concerned, already there is a noticeable gap of points between top and bottom clubs. This may have its effect later in the season when fewer clubs will be concerned in promotion and relegation struggles. If the crowds are not to find anything to interest them at that stage in the season, then the increased promotion and relegation incentives may come quicker than expected for economic reasons.

However at this stage in the proceedings, with an overall standard of play that shows promise of future improvement at least, the game could well have dropped into a sorry state even by now if things had not fared as well. General opinion is that the attendance figures will hold during the worst months of the winter providing nothing more severe from the weather angle affects the game in comparison with last year's mild-like climate.

But the poor League Cup is faring no better as yet. Attendance figures for the competition are poorer than last season as yet.

Now a tip for the future in Division Two. Take heart, you Wearsiders. Sunderland could make promotion even now. That poor start can be forgotten. George Herd is fit again and in rare form. With Brian Clough on goalfinding target the Roker Park men could well return to Division One in company with Liverpool, who have been carrying all before them.

Those who were wondering if managers were suddenly becoming untouchables, twitched to life at the news that Ted Drake and Chelsea had parted company "by mutual consent"—the existing Utopia of this precarious side of the game was shattered just two months after the new season started. Chelsea, as ever, have succeeded in remaining in the news.

On the international scene, Luxembourg will probably be voted the most popular team when it comes to a look at the 1961 season. Certainly their handsome 4-2 success over Portugal made England's task on the Wembley return with the latter a much easier one.

Perhaps this is as well since most of the England possibles are either injured, out of form, or in Italy! But England can safely say they are through to Chile.

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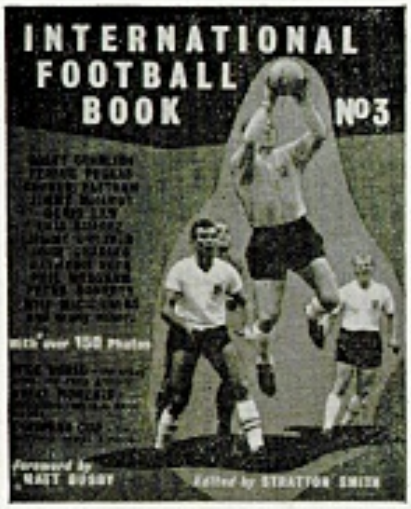

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Manchester City's German-born goalkeeper Bert Trautmann has become one of the most popular players in England, the country of his adoption. He has been honoured with selection for the English Football League representative side. (P.A.2.)

Hungary are first from Europe

INTERNATIONAL POST-MORTEM by ERIC BATTY

THE second half of the Russian season began with two international matches—one important because it counted for the World Cup—the other because it brought together the official European Champions and the "Best Team in Europe." With an old team still in service that their officials obviously fear will be too old for Santiago, the Russians have been trying without much success to introduce some new blood into their eleven.

After trying almost everyone that seemed to have the makings of an outstanding player, they were finally forced to fall back on what can only be termed the old guard for the clash with Norway, taking no chances at all against one of the Continent's weakest teams!

Winning 3-0 in Oslo and gathering two precious points that make it impossible for Turkey to see them off without a third match, Russian rebuilding plans were brought out again for the clash with Austria in Moscow, and once more it was shown that the younger element in their game is not as good as the present team. Whether the Russians miscalculated and placed their faith in the belief that the team which won the European Nations Cup in July 1960 would be good enough for the trip to South America is difficult to ascertain. Certainly they have spent the last year switching and changing in a manner that suggests they are not as happy as they were but there seems to be little chance of a new team being developed in time for the World Series.

Replacing the older elements in the national side is a task that is best undertaken immediately following a World Cup competition, and should certainly not be allowed to clash with the qualifying matches. Sepp Herberger, the man responsible for the preparation of the West German team could be cited as one who adopts this maxim, and sticks to it rigidly; ruthlessly chopping away all the unnecessary veterans as soon as he is sure they will be past their peak when the time comes for the big event.

Russia, I suspect, also realises the folly of holding on too long to an ageing team, though her top two clubs, Moscow Dynamo and Moscow Spartak, were also guilty of the same offence, but in the case of the national side it seems likely that they settled for the European title. When the European Nation's Cup was being played out between 1958 and 1960 most international teams were rebuilding for the trip to Chile with little or no thought for the present. Russia on the other hand, seemed intent on carrying off the new trophy, which they did before turning their thoughts to 1962 and bearing in mind that their planning in other fields is usually meticulously precise it seems more than likely that someone missed a trick somewhere.

Fielding four new men against Austria—in goal, at centre-half, centre-forward and inside-left, the Russian team was almost completely re-cast. All the changes were in key positions where top grade performers have turned out regularly during the last two or three seasons and with left-half and captain Igor Netto have been the backbone of the side. If they were happy with the old team why make changes for the prestige clash with Austria in Moscow that ended in defeat? If they were not happy, as seems the more likely—they must be even less sure of their Chile chances now!

Austria free of commitments for 1962 are already shaping up like red hot favourites for the 1966 series in England—and Karl Decker, the national coach, must be delighted with the progress of his team. Only the three half-backs are old enough to be counted out of his plans for the next five years and bearing in mind that their game is based on 4-2-4 he has only to find one highly skilled performer and two defenders!

The 1-0 victory in Moscow is perhaps one of the new Austrian team's best performances particularly bearing in mind that early in August Viennese football was just getting ready for the lead programme while the Russian season was in full swing! Karl Decker's outfit is no re-incarnated "wunderteam" yet but given just a little time, who knows . . . and time he has in plenty.

After being beaten at home by Russia, Norway entertained their Scandinavian neighbours, Denmark, in a match counting for their own regional championship and failed by a slightly heavier margin. The odd goal rarely points to any significant difference in standard but obviously the Danes, despite losing one or two players to Italian clubs, can claim parity with Russia!

After doing remarkably well in the Olympic Games last year, Denmark have been steadily building up their side—and their reputation and few people were prepared for the hammering they took from West Germany only a few days after the match with Norway. Germany under the guidance of Sepp Herberger have a remarkable World Cup record, and once more seem likely to do well. The general opinion within the game is that in Chile the top teams will be the local boys accustomed as they are to local conditions and the best European teams when the final places are determined by which set of players are in the best physical condition. West Germany, England and Hungary could all take top place among the older football countries on this score, but at the time of going to press we have yet to see what effect the transfers of the English players to *Calcio* will have on the England XI.

Sepp Herberger has already shown that he can do without Horst Szymaniak and

Helmut Haller. Can England make do without the goalpunching ability of Jimmy Greaves? Though Szymaniak is indeed a fine player his role in the German XI was not as vital as that of Greaves to the England cause, and Sepp Herberger's key goalscorer Uwe Seeler is perhaps his biggest trump. Had he gone to Inter, as at one time seemed likely, he would not be in the strong position he is now. Nine of the players that helped beat Denmark were in their early twenties — all save goalkeeper Hans Tilkowski, 26, and outside-right Richard Kress, 36, and perhaps even more important he has a host of old hands standing in the wings ready to step into the Chile series if it seems that experience is needed in any particular position.

The first team through to the final pool from the European Groups was Hungary, who are still fielding the side they brought together as long ago as 1958. Unfortunately the younger element has not developed as was hoped, particularly the inside-forward trio who promised so much when they were first introduced to international football; and are now good without being outstanding.

All the signs indicate that the European countries are in for a tough time in Chile unless Spain or Italy can produce something unexpected by making use of their imported players.

The first round of the European Cup produced little in the way of surprises though some heavy scores were run up. Danish champions Odense had what was probably the easiest draw—little Spora Luxembourg—and naturally enough they topped the goal standard. Winning 6-0 away from home is an unusual experience in the European Cup where results usually go with ground advantage but it does serve to emphasise the difference between the best and poorest in the series.

Real Madrid's first hurdle on the path towards recovery of the "lost" trophy was navigated easily enough though the tactics they played to in Budapest can have done little to enhance their reputations in Eastern Europe. Clearly they were the better side when they met Vasas in Budapest but they chose to play with the emphasis on defence and give absolutely nothing away. Di Stefano, for example, seldom left the Real Madrid half and did the work of two men without ever standing out. Sinking his own interests for those of the team is commendable enough but when a team of Real's capabilities are satisfied with a purely negative performance that robs the game of spectacle it is clear that within a very short time soccer is going to lose it's hard-earned popularity everywhere!

Politics has once intervened in football with the decisions to deny travel permits to ASK Vorwarts and the East German National team. Linfield (N. Ireland) in the European Cup and Holland (v. West Germany) in the World Cup are the two fixtures affected and neither seems likley to be settled on a football pitch.

Two years ago the Spanish Government denied Russia their hospitality when the draw brought the two countries together in the quarter final of the European Nations Cup, and of course Wismut Karl Marx Stadt and Glenavon encountered the same snags in the last edition of the European Cup.

Precisely what can be done to keep football—and sport in general—above international politics is difficult to imagine. Left alone to manage it's own problems—FIFA has a far better record than UNO—the game could really contribute something without being dragged into squabbles that always end up with a team being eliminated from the European Cup.

F.I.F.A.'s NEW PRESIDENT

At the F.I.F.A. Congress held in London, Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E., Secretary of the English Football Association, was elected President of the international organisation. He resigned his appointment with the Football Association.

REAL MADRID MAY PLAY SPURS IN LONDON . . .

By BRIAN CARTMELL

REAL MADRID are to open negotiations with "miracle double" winners Tottenham Hotspur to play a floodlit friendly at White Hart lane this season.

Don Raimundo Saporta, Real's genial treasurer assured me that there was a good chance of the game taking place at the first opportunity.

Senor Saporta made his remarks after watching the great Spanish side defeat Canada's top club Toronto City 5-1 at Empire Stadium before 24,000 fans.

"It will be difficult to arrange with the heavy fixtures both Spurs and ourselves have but I'm confident that we can clinch it," he said.

If the game is signed, sealed and delivered, it will be regarded as the match of the century.

Real although easy winners against Toronto took a long time to get warmed up and looked worried in the first half when they were held 1-1 by the terrier-like tackling of the Eastern Canadian League's "top-dogs."

Biggest disappointment of the game was the non-appearance of Agne Simonsson the blond haired Swede.

A large section of the crowd were from Europe, Denmark and Sweden and the fans were looking forward to seeing Real's latest capture in action.

Key man in the up and coming Toronto City team is former Austrian international inside-forward Willie Huberts.

The brilliant Austrian who was capped 31 times by his country has been converted to a half-back by Toronto manager George Cross.

He took over the half-back berth when Spurs star Danny Blanchflower went home.

Top six teams in their Leagues as they were on September 23

ARGENTINA

	Pld.	Pts.
Racing B.A.	18	29
River Plate	18	24
Independiente	18	23
Atlanta	18	22
San Lorenzo	18	22
Boca Juniors	18	20

AUSTRIA

	Pld.	Pts.
FK Austria	3	6
Wiener Sportklub	3	5
Linz ASK	3	5
Wiener AC	3	4
Grazer AK	3	4
Admira	3	4

BELGIUM

	Pld.	Pts.
RSC Anderlecht	3	6
FC Bruges	3	6
Gheng FC	3	5
FC Antwerp	3	4
Eend. Alost	3	4
Beerschot AC	3	4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Dukla Prague	7	10
Banik Ostrava	7	10
Red Star Bratislava	7	10
Spartak Stalingrad	7	8
Slovan Bratislava	7	8
Spartak Praha Sokolovo	7	7

FRANCE

	Pld.	Pts.
Reims	6	9
AS Monaco	6	9
Montpellier	6	8
Strasbourg	6	8
Rennes	6	8
01. Nimes	6	8

GREECE

	Pld.	Pts.
A.E.K.	2	6
Panathinaikos	2	6
Olympiakos	2	6
Apollon	2	6
Iraklis	2	5
Ethnikos	2	4

WEST GERMANY

North

	Pld.	Pts.
Hamburg SV	7	14
VfV Hildesheim	7	13
Holstein Kiel	7	10
Eintracht Braunschweig	7	10
Werder Bremen	7	9
FC St. Pauli	7	9

South

	Pld.	Pts.
1st FC Nurnberg	7	12
Eintracht Frankfurt	7	12
SSV Reutlingen	7	11
Bayern Hof	7	8
Kickers Offenbach	7	8
Munchen 1860	7	7

West

	Pld.	Pts.
1st FC Koln	7	12
FC Schalke 04	7	11
Preussen Munster	7	10
RW Oberhausen	7	10
Westfalia Herne	7	9
Viktoria Koln	7	9

South-west

	Pld.	Pts.
FK Pirmasens	7	13
Borussia Neunkirchen	7	13
1st FC Kaiserslautern	7	10
1st FC Saarbrucken	7	9
TuS Neuendorf	7	8
Turn Ludwigshafen	7	7

HOLLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
PSV Eindhoven	5	10
Feyenoord	5	9
Ajax Amsterdam	5	8
Fortuna '54	5	8
ADO The Hague	5	7
Willem II	5	7

HUNGARY

	Pld.	Pts.
Tatabanya	7	10
Honved	7	10
Ferencvaros	7	9
MTK	7	8
Dorog	7	8
Vasas	7	7

ITALY

	Pld.	Pts.
Internazionale	5	8
Atalanta	5	8
AC Milan	5	7
Sampdoria	5	7
Lanerossi	5	7
Bologna	5	7

LUXEMBOURG

	Pld.	Pts.
Union Luxembourg	5	9
The National	5	7
Spora Luxembourg	5	7
Alliance Dudelange	5	7
Grevenmacher	5	6
Fola Esch	5	5

MEXICO

	Pld.	Pts.
Oro	9	13
Toluca	9	12
America FC	9	11
Guadalaraja	9	10
Atlanta	9	8
Tampico	9	8

SPAIN

	Pld.	Pts.
CD Mallorca	3	6
Real Madrid	3	6
Zaragoza	3	4
CF Barcelona	3	4
Atletico Madrid	3	3
Espanol	3	3

SWITZERLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Servette	5	9
Lausanne	5	8
Lucerne FC	5	8
Grasshoppers	5	7
Grenchen FC	5	6
FC Zurich	5	6

YUGOSLAVIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Partizan	5	9
Belgrader SK	5	6
Red Star	5	6
Vardar	5	6
Rijeka	5	6
Sarajevo	5	5

ENGLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Burnley	10	17
Manchester United	9	14
West Ham	10	13
Notts. Forest	9	12
Manchester City	10	12
Fulham	10	11

SCOTLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Rangers	4	6
Dundee	4	6
Kilmarnock	4	6
Motherwell	4	5
Celtic	4	5
Dunfermline	4	5

STRIPS

How many different strips are there? Paper strips, strip shows, strips of road, and metal strips, to name only a few. But there is only one strip of any importance to the football club secretary at this time of the year—

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CLASSIFIED RESULTS

JULY 30
World Cup match

Uruguay (2) **2** (Cabrera, Escalada)
Bolivia (0) **1** (Camacho)

Uruguay: Maidana, De Sousa, Cano, Ruben Gonzalez, Martinez, Aguerre, Cubillas, Bergara, Cabrera, Sasia, Escalada.

Bolivia: Cobo, Cainzo, Zablaga, Camacho, Ramirez, Torres, Sanchez, Alcoser, Quiroca, Escobar, Aguirre.

AUGUST 10

Russia (0) **0**
Austria (1) **1** (Rafreider)

Russia: Maslatischenko, Dubinski, Tschocheli, Voronin, Schesternov, Netto, Metreveli, Ivanov, Mamykin, Ambarzumian, Meschi.

Austria: Frapdl, Trubrig, Strobl, Hanappi, Stotz, Koller, Nemec, Hof (Koll), Burek, Flogel, Rafreider.

AUGUST 23
World Cup Match

Norway (0) **0**
Russia (1) **3** (Ponedjelnik, Meschi Metreveli)

Norway: Kasperson, Bakker, Winther Johansen, Sverrosen, Trygve Andersen Borgen, Arne Pedersen, Rolf Birger Pedersen, Jensen, Bjorn Oddmar Andersen.

Russia: Yachin, Dubinski, Tschocheli Voronin, Maslonkin, Netto, Metreveli Ivanov, Ponedjelnik, Bubukin, Meschi.

SEPTEMBER 6
Inter-League

League of Ireland (0) **1** (Nolan)
Scottish League (0) **1** (Hughes)

League of Ireland: Blount, Carroll, Girvan, Fullam, Cahill, Nolan, Keogh, Mooney, Whelan, Coad, Eglinton.

Scottish League: Connachan, Grant, Kennedy, Beattie, McNeill, Ure, Hunter, Gillespie, Hughes, Gibson, Mulhall.

SEPTEMBER 10
World Cup match

East Germany (0) **2** (Erler, Ducke)
Hungary (1) **3** (Solymosi, Sandor, Tichy)

East Germany: Seickenagel, Kalinke, Krampe, M. Kaiser, Heine, Meschke, Hoge, Erler, P. Ducke, Schroter, Klingbiel.

Hungary: Grosics, Matrai, Sovari, Solymosi, Sipos, Kotasz, Sandor, Gorocs, Albert, Tichy, Szimcsak.

A West German XI (3) **3** (K. Schulz 2, Herrmann)
Luxembourg (0) **0**

German team: Ewert (Fahrian), Novak, Olk, W. Schulz, Giesemann (Steinmann), Lederer, Asmy, K. Schulz (Schutz), Fritzsche, Herrmann (Haller), Lotz.

Luxembourg: Schmitt, Zambon, Hoffstetter, Schneider, Brenner, Konter, Schmid, May, Dimmer, Cirelli, Hoffmann.

German Amateurs (1) **7** (Ulsas 3, Neuser 2, Kuhn 2)
Japan (1) **1** (Yaegashi)

German Amateurs: Pfeiffer, Michel, Patzke, Germann, Winter, Kunzmann, Niemann (Ulsas), Kreh, Kuhn, Elfert, Neuser.

Japan: Hosaka, Takamori, M. Miyamoto, Kawanishi, Ozawa, Kamata, T. Miyamoto, Yaegashi, Kawabushi, Sasaki, Watanabe.

SEPTEMBER 16
Amateur International

England (1) **1** (R. Brown)
Iceland (0) **0**

England: M. Pinner (Hendon), J. Martin (Wimbledon), J. Harris (Hendon), A. Mendum (West Auckland), R. Law (Wimbledon), C. Townsend (Wealdstone), R. Brown (Fulham), W. Broomfield (West Auckland), R. Jackson (Oxford Utd.), H. Lindsay (Kingstonians), T. Howard (Enfield).

Iceland: H. Danielsson, J. Stefansson, A. Njalsson, G. Arnasson, H. Felixson, H. Johnson, J. Steinsen, J. Jakobsson, T. Beck, E. Schram, G. Felixson.

SEPTEMBER 17

Norway (0) **0**
Denmark (2) **4** (Danielsen 2, Ole Madsen, Ole Sorensen)

Norway: Kasperson, Bakker (Winther), Tom Johansen, Roar Johansen, Svensson, Trygve Andersen, Borgen, Erik Johansen, Backe, Pedersen, Bjorn Oddmar Andersen.

Denmark: Gaardhoje, Hellmbrandt, Poul Jensen, Benzt Hansen, Richard Moller-Nielsen (John Madsen), Krogh, Poul Pedersen, Danielsen, Ole Madsen, Ole Sorensen, Jorn Sorensen.

SEPTEMBER 20

West Germany (3) **5** (Seeler 3, Brulls, Kress)
Denmark (0) **1** (Giesemann, o.g.)

West Germany: Tilkowski, Nowak, Schnellinger, Schulz, Wenauer, Giesemann, Kress, Herrmann, Seeler, Haller, Brulls.

Denmark: Gaardhoje, Hellbrandt, Jensen, Hansen, J. Madsen, Krog, P. Pedersen, Danielsen, O. Madsen, O. Sorensen, J. Sorensen.

SEPTEMBER 26
World Cup Match

Scotland (1) **3** (Law 2, St. John)
Czechoslovakia (1) **2** (Kvasnak, Scherer)

Scotland: Brown, Mackay, Caldow, Crerand, McNeill, Baxter, Scott, White, St. John, Law, Wilson.

Czechoslovakia: Schrolf, Bomba, Novak, Bubernik, Poeluhar, Masopust, Pospischal, Scherer, Kadraba, Kvasnak, Masek.

SEPTEMBER 28
World Cup Match

England (3) **4** (Charlton 2, Viollet, Pointer)
Luxembourg (0) **1** (Dimmer)

England: Springett, Armfield, McNeil, Robson, Swan, Flowers, Douglas, Fantham, Pointer, Viollet, Charlton.

Luxembourg: Steffen, Brenner, J. Hoffmann, Zambon, Brosius, Konter, Dimmer, Cirelli, N. Hoffman, Schneider, Schmidt.

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SOUTH AMERICANS ARE TOPS

Czech trainer Karel Kolsky talks to ***ERIC BATTY***

● *Karel Kolsky was one of Czechoslovakia's finest players during his active career, but is even more widely known today as a coach. The war interrupted his playing life but while with Sparta he made fourteen appearances in the Czechoslovakian national team and rates the match against England in December, 1937 as the best match he ever played in. That day in London he faced the inimitable Stanley Matthews and the Czechs were only narrowly beaten 5-4! Today Mr. Kolsky is the trainer of his old club now known as Spartak Praha Sokolovo. For three years from 1956-59 he was in charge of the Czechoslovakian national side, but it was during his eight year spell with Dukla that he visited South America and formed the opinions contained in this article. After thirty years in the European game, Mr. Kolsky is in an excellent position to judge the progress of the game there and his first hand knowledge of the Latin American methods ensures that his views will be full of interest—Eric Batty.*

ANY comparison between European and Latin American football will throw up several important and perhaps unpalatable facts. The South Americans are now indisputably superior; they have greater natural talent for the game and it will be a long time before the European countries can make up the leeway. European football is based on tradition and there is now something of a classic influence in continental football which has been built into the game over a long period of years. Basically it revolves around three factors: Simplicity, toughness (mental and physical) and good physical condition.

In South America the set-up is different. There they have a vast pool of talented boys and young men and for a coach life is much easier. All that is necessary in Brazil, for example, is to take the best available players and make them into a team. When a youngster joins a senior club in South America he is immediately a prospective first team player, while in Europe the coach and player must devote long hours to improving his technique and developing his understanding of the game.

In South America the people have a different mentality to that prevailing in Europe. In Rio de Janeiro for example the people live for only two things—the carnival and football; while Europeans, sober and industrious cannot develop this mentality.

The spectators differ, too, and where in Europe a player would be loudly criticised for trying to be too clever and missing an open goal as a result—the South Americans actually encourage this. They would just as soon see a player try some acrobatic feat and miss as see him place a simple header into the net!

Many of the top South American players are coloured and this also is an important factor. A coloured man generally has far greater natural ball sense than a white man; greater flexibility; more elasticity and needs considerably less training to develop and maintain good physical condition. Broadly speaking the South Americans need only around 60 per cent of the training Europeans require! A coach or trainer in Europe has only a comparatively small number of players to chose from and having made his choice he has a tough job in developing the player's ability to the maximum of his potential. The European approach therefore is scientific while the South Americans are completely natural. Training in Brazil is designed merely to develop the natural talents of the players with particular regard to ball skill and there is absolutely no limit to the tricks they can produce.

I was amazed at some of the incredible acrobatic tricks of the Brazilians—and it is common for opponents to queue up and shake the hand of a player who has just done something quite fantastic!

Another important difference between the players of the two major football zones of the world is that in Europe the players must have as much personal experience as possible before they qualify for a place among the greats. In Europe players are at their best from about 26 years onwards and some develop even later!

Karel Kolsky is an authority on South American football. He has spent a number of years in this continent and is well versed to judge the merits of the game on the two major soccer spheres of the world.

The great Hungarian centre-forward Nandor Hidegkuti was one of the latter group. Always an intelligent and capable player he could only be described as good until he was 28. After that came his best years co-inciding with the Hungarian team of 1953-55!

In Europe this need for experience can be taken as a rule that always holds good yet while it is also true that South American players get better as they get older—they start off in their teens several stages higher than their European counterparts.

The best players in the world today are I think Pele, Puskas and Nilton Santos. To choose a small number from all the talented players in the world is not easy but these three stand out in my mind—and greatest of them all is Pele. When he was first introduced into the Brazilian national team in Sweden he was only 18 years old and his experience had been limited—but already he was an outstanding player. No one else—before or since—has ever been so good—so young!

In European football it is largely a matter of luck whether or not a club will produce a really outstanding player. We can take fifty boys, all with natural ability; all of the same educational standard and all trained by the same coaches. One or two but not more may become top-class but at the start no one knows who they will be and perhaps none of them will ever reach the highest class. For us it is necessary to study each individual and attempt to remedy his weaknesses in technique; to teach him new feints, new tricks and to work at them until they are almost natural.

Among the many thousands of young players in South America there are of course a vast number who would not become outstanding players. They all have different characteristics and some for example will always prefer to be clever rather than score. Even so a coach can always find what he needs—a player of a certain type, for it is certainly true that a team of eleven Pele's would not be consistently successful.

For the moment the South Americans are having things all their own way. Brazil in particular are vastly superior to any country in Europe and as far as I can see it will always be the same for the differences lie in the make up of their people and their approach to life.

As to the outcome of the 1962 World Cup finals in Chile, it must be apparent that the South Americans have every advantage. Though usually the host continent, if not country supplies the winner, Brazil of course won the Cup in 1958 when it was held in Sweden.

For this reason which underlines the foregoing, the South American representatives as a whole and Brazil in particular should have the vital issues to settle between themselves.

Much may depend on the draw for the final groupings but unless some unforeseen circumstances prevail at the time the next World Cup should be retained by the South American continent and the chances of Brazil adding their name to the trophy for the second successive time are bright.

Hungary have won Group IV of Europe's World Cup divisions and ***GORDON JEFFERY*** *conducts this post-mortem*

To Chile with fingers crossed

THE shouting and the tumult has died so far as Qualifying Group IV is concerned. At the time of writing Hungary (with an odd goal in five victory over East Germany just accomplished) have gained a maximum of six points and have one match left to play—at home to the Netherlands on October 22. The Netherlands have also to play East Germany at home but even if they win that match and defeat Hungary, they cannot amass more than five points. Hungary are certain already of a place in the World Cup Finals and are no doubt hoping to improve upon their 1938 and 1954 placings—runners-up to the World Champions.

Whether they are likely to do this—or even to do reasonably well in Chile next June, it is not easy to assess. For a long time I have held the view—and indeed committed it to print—that Hungary would be amongst the most prominent of the European qualifiers in the final stages. But I have to admit that I have found the Hungarian national team selection sometimes difficult to interpret. Not that this is likely to worry the Hungarian experts who, I do not doubt for a single moment, are much aware of their problems. But there is danger of them being caught and hampered by the somewhat elongated World Cup Competition system.

For all countries, except the automatic qualifiers Chile and Brazil, the preparations for the World Cup final stages have to be made parallel with the need to ensure qualification but the two objectives—the immediate and the ultimate—are by no means complementary to each other. It may be that national team selectors, thinking of the future final stage period, are worried at the effect of the passing years on the stamina and general fitness of some of their older international players and are indeed confirmed in the view that these players would probably be "over the top" by June, 1962. But—and it is an important but—should this be anticipated and these players replaced by younger untried players before or after the qualifying matches? The danger of replacing them *before* the qualifying matches is obvious—a failure to qualify! The danger of retaining them until qualification is ensured is that insufficient time and opportunity remains to try out new players in international match conditions and to blend the best of them with the remaining "old" international players.

There has been an additional hazard for countries like Hungary in that they strove for victory in the 1960 Olympics but had to do so minus the services of any of their players who had appeared in the 1958 World Cup finals. Since 1959 therefore Hungary have been engaged in a motley of Olympic qualifying and final matches, European Nations Cup matches, World Cup qualifying matches and the usual run of "friendly" internationals used sometimes as preparations for the Olympics or the World Cup fixtures! Despite this, with the exception of the European Nations Cup in which Hungary were eliminated in the First Round (1-3 and 0-1) by the eventual winners, the Soviet Union, Hungary have maintained a consistently good record and one that has probably received less attention than it deserved simply because it falls short of the near-perfection of Hungary's triumphs in the early fifties.

For the record, however, here is Hungary's recent results sheet:

1959

Hungary 4 Yugoslavia 0—at Budapest
Hungary 4 Yugoslavia 2—at Belgrade
Hungary 3 Sweden 2—at Budapest
Hungary 3 Poland 1—at Warsaw
Hungary 4 West Germany 3—at Budapest
Hungary 8 Switzerland 0—at Budapest
Hungary 1 Italy 1—at Florence
Hungary 0 USSR 1—at Budapest

1960

Hungary 2 England 0—at Budapest
Hungary 3 Scotland 3—at Budapest
Hungary 0 Denmark 1—at Copenhagen

[Hungary fielded their Olympic XI for this match as a final tune-up before the games in Rome where they qualified for the semi-finals by beating India 2-1, Peru 6-2 and France 7-0. In the semi-finals, however, Denmark repeated their earlier victory—this time by two goals to nil and Hungary had to be content with third place (and a bronze

De Munck defends the D.O.S. goal as he is pressed by a Feyenoord attack. Feyenoord won 2-0 at Utrecht. (P.A.I.)

RECORD OF THE COUNTRIES

EAST GERMANY

(Up to and including 10.9.61 E. Germany 2, Hungary 3)

	HOME						AWAY					
	P	W	D	L	F	A	P	W	D	L	F	A
Albania			—				1	0	1	0	1	1
Bulgaria	4	1	2	1	2	3	2	0	0	2	2	6
Czechoslovakia	2	1	0	1	3	5	1	0	0	1	1	3
Denmark			—				1	0	1	0	1	1
Finland	1	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	1	2	3
Guinea			—				1	0	1	0	2	2
Hungary	2	0	0	2	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	2
Indonesia	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	2	2
Luxembourg	1	1	0	0	3	0			—			
Morocco			—				1	1	0	0	3	2
Netherlands	1	0	1	0	1	1			—			
Norway	1	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	5	6
Poland	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	3
Portugal	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	3
Rumania	2	1	0	1	3	3	2	1	0	1	4	5
Tunisia			—				1	1	0	0	3	0
U.S.S.R.	1	0	0	1	0	1			—			
Wales	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
	20	8	4	8	29	25	18	4	4	10	31	43

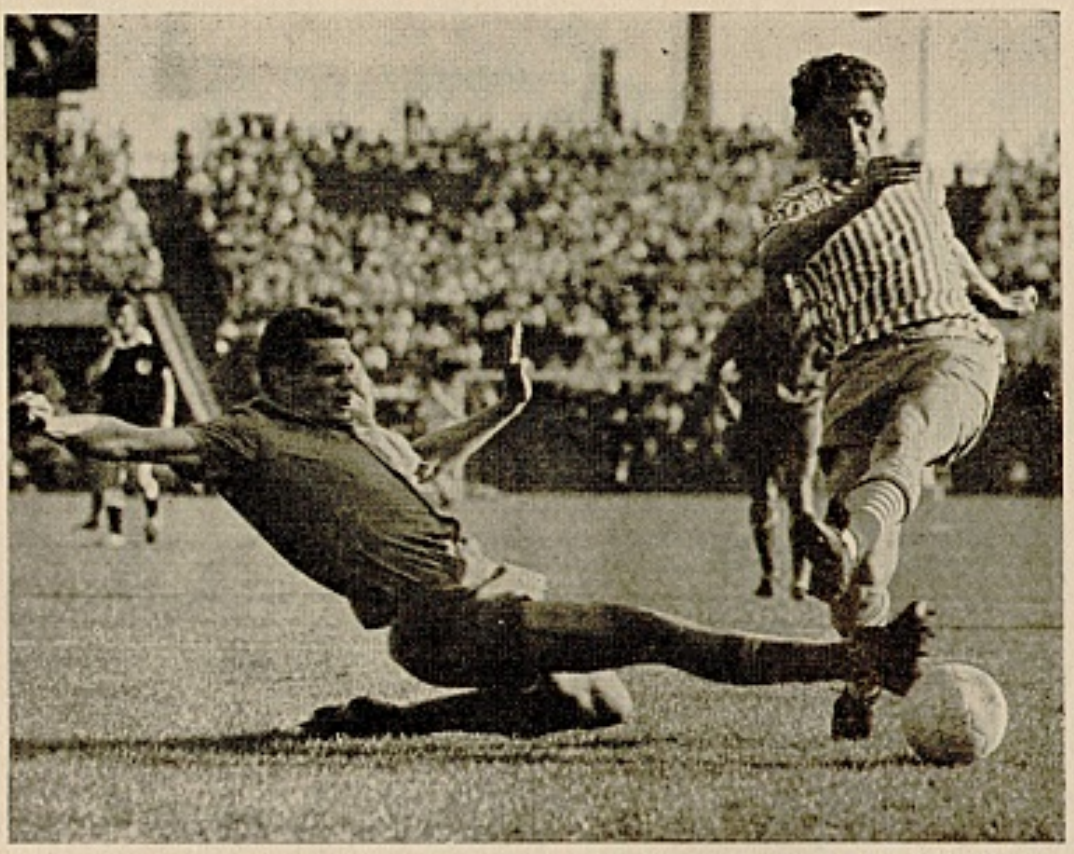
	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Grand Total:	38	12	8	18	60	68	42.11

NETHERLANDS

(From 1945—Up to and including 14.5.61)

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P	W	D	L	F	A
Austria	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	3
Belgium	16	8	5	3	51	33	16	6	3	7	33	37
Bulgaria	1	1	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	1	2	3
Cz'chosl'v'kia			—				1	0	0	1	0	4
Denmark	4	1	1	2	7	5	3	1	1	1	6	6
England			—				1	0	0	1	2	8
Finland	1	0	1	0	4	4	2	1	0	1	5	5
France	1	1	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	2	2	9
E. Germany			—				1	0	1	0	1	1
W. Germany	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	8
Hungary	1	0	0	1	0	3			—			
R. of Ireland	1	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	1
Luxembourg	1	1	0	0	4	1	2	2	0	0	11	4
Mexico	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	3
N. Antilles	1	1	0	0	8	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Norway	3	2	0	1	12	4	3	1	1	1	2	5
Saar	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	2	1
Scotland	1	0	0	1	1	2			—			
Spain			—				1	0	0	1	1	5
Surinam			—				1	1	0	0	4	3
Sweden	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	10
Switzerland	4	3	0	1	13	5	4	1	0	3	10	15
Turkey	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
	42	20	9	13	117	74	48	15	8	25	88	131

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Grand Total:	90	35	17	38	205	205	48.33



Matrai of Ferencvaros and Labos of Tata dispute possession of the ball. Matrai is pictured on the left of the action.

medal) by beating the other defeated semi-finalist, Italy, by 2-1.]

Hungary 1 Yugoslavia 1—at Budapest
Hungray 1 Belgium 2—at Brussels
Hungary 4 Poland 1—at Budapest
Hungary 2 Austria 0—at Budapest

1961

Hungary 2 United Arab Rep. 0—at Cairo
Hungary 2 E. Germany 0—at Budapest
Hungary 3 Netherlands 0—at Rotterdam
Hungary 4 Yugoslavia 2—at Belgrade
Hungary 3 Wales 2—at Budapest
Hungary 1 Austria 2—at Budapest
Hungary 3 E. Germany 2—at Berlin

But of perhaps more significance than the record is that for the last of these matches—the World Cup qualifying match against East Germany in Berlin—the Hungarian line-up was: Grosics; Matrai, Sovari; Solymosi, Sipos, Kotasz; Sandor, Goeroecs, Albert, Tichy, Szimcsak.

Of these eleven players, Grosics, Matrai, Sipos, Kotasz, Sandor and Tichy were all in the Hungarian's 1958 World Cup teams in Sweden—Grosics was of course in the 1954 side as well. He will be 36 before the 1962 finals are played, Kotasz almost 33 and Sandor 34. Several others—Matrai, Sipos, Szimcsak—will be thirty or in their thirtieth year, and only Albert, who seems to have weathered adverse criticism and consolidated his place in the national team, and Goeroecs can be regarded as young players. The experience, in other words, is there but the exacting programme—of play and travel—that makes up the final stages of the World Cup Competition demands stamina and fitness: players need to be assessed in terms of the quantity as well as the quality of their play.

Soon after this article appears in print, the Hungarians will be playing at home to the Netherlands. It will be interesting to compare their line-up with that of the East Germany match I have quoted above. With the trip to Chile ensured will they, for this and their subsequent programme of matches, include more of their promising youngsters like Farkas? It is significant, I think, that they have lined up quite a lengthy list of "friendly" internationals between now and the World Cup finals—five games in Chile, Argentina and Uruguay during December and, next spring, home fixtures against Austria, Turkey and N. Ireland. The "away" matches obviously intended to glean information about playing conditions in South America; the "home" ones, with the exception of the traditional clash with Austria perhaps, not exacting but ideal for experimentation.

Their 1962 World Cup prospects apart, Hungary have behind them a long and generally successful football history with the early fifties showing their (and perhaps football generally) peak achievement. It was in May, 1950 after the Hungarians were beaten by Austria in Vienna, that Gustav Sebes began patiently to build up the national side. He had a nucleus of reliable players—soon to become great players—to build around, notably Budai, Czibor, Kocsis and Bozsik. Soon the other "immortals" of the great Hungarian eleven were introduced—Grosics the goalkeeper, Lantos and Buzanszky the backs, Zakarias at wing-half and Lorant at centre-back, Hidgkuti the "brains" of the team at centre-forward and at inside-left the great Ferene Puskas. These, barring accident, were the players who won the 1952 Olympics and, in their 25th international after the May, 1950 defeat in Vienna, took on England at Wembley—and they had played these 24 matches without defeat.

After the Wembley match the Hungarians continued invincible until the Final of the 1954 World Cup but it is November 25 1953 that remains their finest hour. Hungary's 6-3 victory over England was more than the first-ever victory by a non-British side over England at home in a full international match. It was as inevitable as everything is in a game that owes so much of its appeal to the unexpected, that this record would be broken some time or the other, but that England should be excelled in every aspect of play and not only in the score was of greater importance. It meant the final release of other footballing nations from their, perhaps almost sub-conscious, feeling of inferiority, particularly when they were playing in England, and it underlined the warnings of those in Britain who had been preaching to deaf ears the need to "re-think," to analyse the home standard of play.

An odd goal defeat by a Continental national side might—and probably would—have been explained away by the ostrich-like conservatives of England football. The emphatic superiority of the Hungarians, the brilliance of their play could not be ignored—even if it was only fitfully understood. But the bubble of complacency had been pricked and it is now accepted everywhere that simple as it basically is, the game of football can never stay still—that new ideas, new playing formations must always be encouraged. Perhaps "new" is not the right word to use because, in truth, in a game as simple as soccer few "new" ideas remain and the welcomed "new" is usually but the re-discovery of something old and near-forgotten. The essential is to appreciate that football is a creative game that demands constant thought and imagination. The real enemy of good football is to be unoriginal, to be stereotyped.

There is no need to tell again the story of the 1953 Wembley match or of the World Cup final that ended Hungary's great run of success—both have been covered before in WORLD SOCCER's pages. But a glance at the earlier Hungary-England meetings provides an interesting commentary on Hungary's football history. The first meeting was in Budapest in 1908 and the England side included such great players as the full-back Crompton and, at inside-right, Vivian Woodward. The referee was the man who did so much for football in the Central European countries—Hugo Meisel. The result was a decisive English victory—by seven goals to nil. A year later two more games were played in Budapest within a couple of days of each other. Crompton and Woodward (at centre-forward) again appeared in the English side and on these two occasions, Sam Hardy and Pennington made up the strongest of all rearguard trios. Wedlock was at centre-half and Fleming and Holley were the insides. An impressive English line-up but it is revealing of the way in which the game was already developing in Hungary that the English victory in the first of the two games was only by four goals to two.

The full national sides did not meet again until 1934—in the 1912 Stockholm Olympics an England amateur XI won 7-0—when Hungary chalked up their first win over England in Budapest by two goals to one. Two years later the "return" match was played in London and England, with Ted Drake scoring a hat-trick, had their revenge with a 6-2 victory. Plenty of goals have indeed been the feature of the past three meetings. The 6-3 Hungary Wembley win I have mentioned and, to complete the story, let me remind readers that when the return to that fixture took place in Budapest—in May, 1954—those who had prophesied that England would reverse the Wembley score had a rude awakening. Hungary at home winning by seven goals to one!

Continued on page 38

Players of the Italian club Internazionale of Milan club engaged in training. In the past Italy and other countries represented here have supplied a number of leading players to the representative teams of the parent body of the game, F.I.F.A. (Keystone.)

FIFA's Footballers and their matches

Soccer's parent body has had five contests says ROGER MACDONALD

"IT was a great occasion and Highbury was *en fête* for the match. There had never been a game like this before. England, undefeated on home soil by any Continental team, were to try their hand against the pick of the greatest players over the water . . ." wrote Tommy Lawton, in his book '*Football is my Business*'. He was a member of the first England team to play in 1938 against an eleven selected by the International Federation of Football Associations—against, as they came to be called, "FIFA's Footballers".

The game was arranged to commemorate the Seventy-fifth birthday of the Football Association and FIFA spared no effort to make it a milestone in soccer history. Sixteen of the best players on the Continent were assembled at Amsterdam on October 23, where after a series of substitutions they managed to defeat the Dutch 'B' team by two goals to one. Three days later they arrived in London, accompanied by a series of distinguished visitors from all parts of the world, including Jules Rimet and Dr. Ivo Schricker, president and secretary of the Federation respectively. Earlier that year Schricker had tried unsuccessfully to bring Engand out of what he called "their splendid isolation", and the World Cup had proceeded without the 'masters'; he hoped that this match might signal a return 'to the fold.' But the spectators at Highbury numbering over 40,000, were only interested in seeing a game of football and they waited impatiently while the following teams were introduced to the Duke of Kent and the Italian Ambassador:

England: Woodley (Chelsea); Sproson (Tottenham Hotspur), Hapgood (Arsenal); Willingham (Huddersfield), Cullis (Wolverhampton), Copping (Arsenal); Matthews (Stoke), Hall (Tottenham Hotspur), Lawton (Everton), Goulden (West Ham), Boyes (Everton).

F.I.F.A. XI: Olivieri (Italy); Foni (Italy), Rava (Italy); Kupfer (Germany), Andreolo (Italy), Kitzinger (Germany); Aston (France), Braine (Belgium), Piola (Italy), Szengeller (Hungary), Brustad (Norway).

Sad to relate, the match itself was somewhat of an anticlimax: the clash between an Italian-dominated defence and a strong English forward-line promised much, but after England swept into a three-nil lead through Hall, Lawton and Goulden, the Rest of Europe eleven began to play the man rather than the ball. Not all the players were to blame—Braine in particular, was a sporting captain—but a few individuals forgot themselves. Andreolo was the worst offender and when referee Jimmy Jewell awarded a free-kick against him for a bad foul on Willingham, the Italian centre-half contemptuously spat at the English referee. Jewell hesitated for a moment—then decided to ignore the incident, a commendable decision in view of the distinguished visitors in the stand. The game ended without further score, England's invincibility record having another fifteen years to run, but there was little cause for elation. Like Dr. Schricker, several English officials had hoped that this meeting with the Continent might pave the way for England's return to FIFA, but the clear difference in interpretation of the rules made this even more unlikely than before.

The home nation's "splendid isolation" had prevented English players from taking part in FIFA's first representative encounter, between West and Central Europe at Amsterdam in the previous year. The Football Association's only contribution was referee Jimmy Jewell, who did much to ensure his appointment for the next season's Cup Final by keeping firm control despite language difficulties. No-one envied his task: twenty-two temperamental players from eight countries (not to mention those "abominable substitutes"), meeting at a time when the political thermometer in Europe was near to boiling point.

The match proceeded without serious incident, Central Europe winning much as expected by three goals to one. Sas (2) and Nejedly scored for the 'visitors', while Holland's Bakhuys replied for the West, much to the delight of a Dutch crowd approaching 50,000. The teams lined up as follows:—

Central Europe: Olivieri (Italy); Seszta (Austria), Schmaus (Austria) (subs. Rava (Italy) in 37 min.); Serantoni (Italy), Andreolo (Italy), Lazar (Hungary); Sas (Hungary), Meazza (Italy), Piola (Italy), Sarosi (Hungary), Nejedly (Czechoslovakia).

West Europe: Jakob (Germany); Paverick (Belgium) (subs. Joacim (Belgium) in 65 min.), Caldenhove (Holland); Kitzinger (Germany), Goldbrunner (Germany), Delfour (France); Lehner (Germany), Braine (Belgium), Bakhuys (Holland), Smit (Holland), Van der Eynde (Belgium).

Central European nations continued to dominate international football on the Continent, nine of their representative eleven fighting out the World Cup Final in the following year, but many of the younger players had their careers cut short by the terrible conflict that followed. A whole decade elapsed before a FIFA XI took the field again and by that time most of the outstanding pre-war stars of international football had disappeared from the scene. Only two Englishmen—the irrepressible Lawton and the ageless Matthews—survived from the pre-war encounters to play for Great Britain against the Rest of Europe in May, 1947, a match arranged to mark the re-entry of the four home associations into the world organisation.

FIFA's XI was announced after the customary practice game at Amsterdam, where the full Dutch international side gave them a fright before going down two-one; the British team was selected a few days later. While the respective parties trained hard under Walter Winterbottom (England) and Karel Lotsy (Holland), the whole world debated the outcome of the match. Britain, it was generally agreed, had almost her strongest side in the field, but the Rest of Europe, lacking only representatives from Austria and Russia, could not be regarded lightly. Both teams looked formidable on paper:—

Great Britain: Swift (England); Hardwick (England), Hughes (Wales); Macaulay (Scotland), Vernon (Ireland), Burgess (Wales); Matthews (England), Mannion (England), Lawton (England), Steel (Scotland), Liddell (Scotland).

F.I.F.A. XI: Da Rui (France); Petersen (Denmark), Steffen (Switzerland); Carey (Eire), Parola (Italy), Ludl (Czechoslovakia), Lemberechts (Belgium), Nordahl (Sweden), Wilkes (Holland), Praest (Denmark).

For once a 'match of the Century' lived up to its expectations and the 135,000 spectators at Hampden Park were treated to a brilliant display of football. Great Britain attacked furiously from the first whistle, but when a Mannion goal in the twenty-first minute produced a quick equaliser from Nordahl, it seemed that the Rest of Europe were going to make a fight of it. However, just when they began to dominate the midfield exchanges, Brit-

ain broke away down the right-wing; Ludl was forced to intercept a Matthews cross with his hand, and Mannion gave Da Rui no chance from the penalty-spot. Shaken by this reverse of fortune, the FIFA defence wilted under sustained British pressure and conceded two further goals by Steel and Lawton. Another fierce drive by the England centre-forward and an unfortunate own goal by Parola put the result beyond all doubt.

It had been a clear victory for Britain in Glasgow, but when a similar match took place at Belfast eight years later, the boot, so to speak, was on the other foot. Although part of the seventy-fifth birthday celebrations of the Irish F.A., this meeting between the 'masters and the pupils' gave the 'masters' little cause for rejoicing. The United Kingdom team was outplayed by the Continental visitors, and it was only justice when Yugoslavia's Vukas scored a hat-trick in the closing minutes to turn a one-all draw into a decisive victory. Johnstone and Vincent scored the other goals in the first half, when it seemed that the home team might escape the defeat they undoubtedly deserved. It is interesting to see how many of the twenty-two players who took part still figure regularly in first-class football today:—

United Kingdom: Kelsey (Wales); McDonald (Scotland), Sillet (England); Blanchflower (Ireland), Charles (Wales), Peacock (Ireland); Matthews (England), Johnstone (Scotland), Bentley (England), McIlroy (Ireland), Liddell (Scotland).

F.I.F.A. XI: Buffon (Italy); Gustavsson (Sweden), Van Brandt (Belgium); Ocwirk (Austria), Jonquet (France), Boskov (Yugoslavia); Sorensen (Denmark), Vukas (Yugoslavia), Kopa (France), Travassos (Portugal), Vincent (France).

One match has not yet been mentioned, another birthday celebration, the second meeting between England and the Rest of Europe. A splendid game held in 1953, it marked both the nineteenth anniversary of the English F.A. and the end of an era—the era of invincibility which was to be shattered by the Hungarians a few weeks later. FIFA did not include any of the formidable Magyar eleven, but a former native of Budapest, Ladislav Kubala, proved himself a star among stars. As Eric Batty wrote in his article (August, *WORLD SOCCER*) on the Barcelona player, "the game at Wembley was an occasion that will be long remembered and was a personal triumph for Kubala. A brilliant exhibition by the team as a whole shattered the English defence, who found themselves outnumbered and overwhelmed. . . ."

Outnumbered and overwhelmed . . . so the English appeared to be, when a brace of goals each by Kubala and Boniperti gave FIFA first a 3-1, and then a 4-3 lead. However a mix-up between goalkeeper Zeman and full-back Navarro, and a doubtful penalty—calmly converted by Alf Ramsey one minute from time—enabled England to salvage her unbeaten home record for the last time.

England: Merrick (Birmingham); Ramsey (Tottenham Hotspur), Eckersley (Blackburn); Wright (Wolverhampton), Ufton (Charlton), Dickinson (Portsmouth); Matthews (Blackpool), Mortensen (Blackpool), Lofthouse (Bolton Wanderers), Quixall (Sheffield Wednesday), Mullen (Wolverhampton).

F.I.F.A. XI: Zeman (Austria) (subs. Beara (Yugoslavia) in 46 min.); Navarro (Spain), Hanappi (Austria); Cajkowski (Yugoslavia), Posipal (Germany), Ocwirk (Austria); Boniperti (Italy), Kubala (Spain), Nordahl (Sweden), Vukas (Yugoslavia), Zebec (Yugoslavia).

The five matches arranged by the International Federation have involved ten magnificent teams and over one hundred stars of international football. Some of the finest footballers in the world have given their services, men like Georges Sarosi, Stanley Matthews, Karl Seszta, Albin Kitzinger, Tommy Lawton, Faas Wilkes, Silvio Piola and Frank Swift. They were the great players of yesterday: the great players of today will show their talents in the Federation's next game, against England at Wembley in 1963. Let us hope that this match, commemorating the one hundredth birthday of the English Football Association, proves worthy of the great occasion, and that those who take part justify their selection.

The following players were selected for West Europe, Central Europe or the Rest of Europe, 1937-1955:—

ITALY

Andreolo, Michael: born Argentina, a naturalized Italian. Bologna F.C. Centre-half in victorious World Cup side of 1938.

Boniperti, Giampiero: born 1928. Captain of Juventus and Italy. Outside or inside-right.

Buffon, Remo: born 1930. Milan F.C. Played for F.I.F.A. before he played for Italy. Italian Footballer of the Year. Goalkeeper.

Foni, Alfredo: Juventus F.C. 1936 Olympics and 1938 World Cup. Full-back.

Meazza, Guiseppe: born 1910. Ambrosiana F.C. 1938 World Cup. 53 caps at inside-right or centre-forward.

Olivieri, Aldo: 1938 World Cup. One of Italy's greatest goalkeepers.

Parola, Carlo: born 1921. Juventus F.C. Italian international centre-half.

Piola, Silvio: born 1913. Juventus F.C. 1938 World Cup. 40 caps for Italy at centre-forward.

Rava, Pietro: Juventus F.C. 1936 Olympics and 1938 World Cup. Full-back.

Serantoni, Pietro: Ambrosiana F.C. 1938 World Cup. Half-back or inside-forward.

GERMANY

Jakob, Hans: born 1908. Breslauer F.C. 38 Caps. Goalkeeper.

Goldbrunner, Ludwig: born 1908. Bayern Munich F.C. 39 caps at centre-half.

Kitzinger, Albin: born 1912. Schweinfurt F.C. International half-back; wounded during the war. 44 caps.

Kupfer, Andreas: born 1914. Schweinfurt F.C. Partnered his team-mate in many international matches. 44 caps at left-half.

Lehner, Ernst: born 1912. Blau-Weiss Berlin F.C. 65 caps at outside-right.

Posipal, Jupp: born 1927. Hamburg S.V. Full-back or centre half. 1954 World Cup. Over 30 caps.

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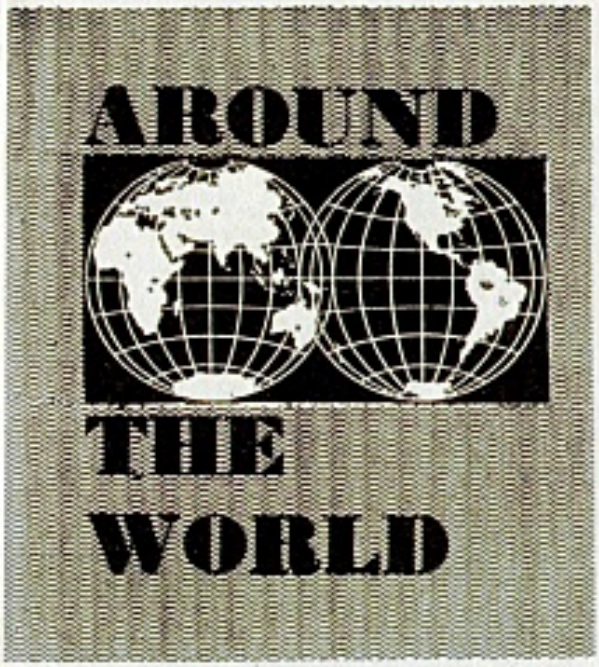
Luis Suarez the Spaniard now playing in Italy would be a strong candidate for an inside-forward berth if F.I.F.A. selected a side now. Here he strolls down the road towards his training centre. (Metelmann.)



ITALY

Twenty-eight stranieri

NOW that the season has officially opened the full effect of the "lifting of the ban" can be seen. Twenty-eight new *stranieri* are now operating in Italy—imported at a cost of around one and a quarter million pounds!

Juventus coach Gunnar Gren has returned to Gothenburg apparently for "family reasons." Anxious that the press might suspect that the club's poor start to the new league programme had something to do with the decision, the club President, Signor Agnelli, made the announcement himself and assured everyone that Gren had resigned. Whatever the real facts—one thing is clear, Juventus took only two points from their first three matches, and that as everyone knows is bad for business. The new boss is former international centre-half Carlo Parola who resigned at the start of the season, after Juventus turned down his demand for a higher salary!

Last season's gate receipt figures emphasise once more that *calcio* really is big business. AS Roma and Internazionale topped the list, each taking around £500,000 while Juventus were well down by comparison with a mere £300,000. Perhaps the most surprising of all however was the £300,000 taken at the turnstiles by Napoli who ended the campaign by being relegated!

NORWAY

A century

CENTRE-HALF Tjorborn Svensson has finally made his century. The recent match v. Denmark gave him his 100th international appearance and now he stands only 180 minutes away from Billy Wright's world record 102. Third on the world ranking list is Hungary's Jozsef Bozsik with 96 honours but the only serious rival to Svensson and Wright is Gerhardt Hanappi, right-half and captain in the new Austrian "Wunderteam." Hanappi has 88 caps, while Bozsik at thirty-six has been out of the international circle for two seasons and no one else is anywhere near their standard.

AUSTRIA

No exception

THE biggest match in the Austrian domestic calendar is always Rapid v. FK Austria and this season's clash proved no exception. Staged at the Prater stadion the game drew a new record attendance for an Austrian league match—61,507. Since the war these two clubs have almost completely dominated the Austrian league and only Wiener Sportklub has been able to break their monopoly in recent years.

The day of the Austria-Rapid clash a new average attendance record was also reached—12,643. The delighted Austrians are still on the upgrade but figures that cause jubilation in Vienna would be looked on with disgust in many other places.

WEST GERMANY

Poor crowd

THE 1961 Cup Final, left over from last season, was staged at Gelsenkirchen and won by Werder Bremen who beat 1st FC Kaiserslautern 2-0, but the attendance of only 18,000 shows once more that the fans aren't keen on the knock out competition. The championship final is a guaranteed sell-out; the Cup final always a poor turn out.

For the first time in the history of German football a coloured player has signed for a senior club. The man who earns this distinction is Nigerian international Anyam, now studying at Cologne University and playing for the University Sports Club Viktoria Koln.

West Germany's amateurs entertained the Japanese tourists who are in Europe to gain experience before the Olympic Games are staged in Tokyo in 1964. The Japanese who have done little of note in the football world to date, went to pieces in the second half and finally lost 7-1 after being square at the interval (1-1). The attendance at this match was also 18,000!

FRANCE

Boniface home

THE blue-eyed boy of French football, Antoine Bonifaci, has finally returned home. Regarded as a super player in his teens Bonifaci earned twenty caps before his twenty-first birthday and helped OGC Nice to a Cup and League double before moving to Italy in 1935. There he hasn't

Sven Lindberg of Hammarby is engaged with the net on this occasion as Stockholm AIK win 3-1 at the expense of his side. (P.I.)

Botafogo and Bangu drew 1-1 in a Rio championship match. Mangara of Botafogo tries unsuccessfully to prevent the Bangu goal scored by Vermelho. (Keystone.)

been too successful, partly because he served clubs in the unfashionable category, but every year it has been rumoured Nice were about to re-sign him. When he finally made up his mind to return home during the summer, Nice arranged for him to play in a friendly match—and then declined to take up their option on him. Not so slow were Stade Francais who had been negotiating with him for some time past, and Boniface is now firmly established in Paris.

SPAIN

Two big "If's"

THE Cadiz Cup (Trofeo Ramon Carranza) which marks the opening of the Spanish season, has been won by CF Barcelona. An all-star cast ensured the success of the series—River Plate (Argentina), Penarol (Uruguay) and Atletico Madrid were the other contestants, and after beating River (2-0) in the first match CFB won the series with two goals from Sandor Kocsis (2-1) against Penarol.

The World Cup is figuring largely in everyone's thoughts: if the available talent can be efficiently harnessed Spain could do well in Chile, but all the discussions meander around two points: (1) Can Di Stefano play three matches a week?; (2) Will the Spaniards' "secret weapon" Ferenc Puskas, be used? In all probability the answer to both questions is . . . yes.

BRAZIL

A come-back

AFTER disappointing last season the star-laden Botafogo club is making its presence felt in the current campaign and leading the Rio de Janeiro league. With Didi, Garrincha and Nilton Santos all playing as well as ever they had to settle down but they are being hard pressed by Flamengo and Fluminense. Since the last World Cup, Brazil's national team have been beaten half a dozen times but with two exceptions all these defeats have been inflicted on teams chosen from the provincial states. The overall record since 1958 reads played 35, won 26, drawn 3 and lost 6, but in fact only Argentina and Uruguay have been able to beat Brazil when the top clubs of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo have been used!

BULGARIA

New name

SINCE the European Cup began in 1955, the Bulgarian Army team CDNA has so completely dominated the national league that no other club has represented the country. Now for the first time the name of another Bulgarian club is brought to the attention of European soccer fans—Spartak Varna, winners of the 1961 Cup competition. Spartak who have been in the first division since 1949 were champions twice during the 1930s before being relegated. Waltschanov, Nikolov, Stephanov and Kalugerov are all B internationals but the only Spartak player with a full cap to his credit is the key man of the side, inside-left Ilia Kirtschev.

YUGOSLAVIA

Two more to leave?

THE recent transfers of some of the top Yugoslav players to Italian clubs has stirred up a great deal of activity among those remaining at home. Big signing-on fees that have gone the way of Veselinovic, Kostic, Boskov and Milutinovic have made many other players turn envious eyes towards Western Europe and as a result the clubs have been forced to offer their players more generous terms. One of the first to benefit is Dinamo Zagreb centre-forward Jerkovic who received a £3,000 bonus at the start of the new season!

Two more big names will be leaving the country in the very near future—old international Bernard Vukas who returned home only a year ago following a spell in Italy, and one of the country's most promising wing-halves, Ante Zanetic. Vukas, now well into the veteran stage, has offers from Borussia Dortmund and San Pedro FC (California), while Zanetic is negotiating with Fortuna Dusseldorf.

Despite the draining away of their top men, the Yugoslav clubs continue to do well in everything but their old weakness—goalscoring. A steady stream of talented youngsters ensures that the game retains its place as the most popular pastime and Vojvoidina's Inter Cities Cup match with AC Milan (0-0 in the first leg at San Siro) seems to indicate that the national side will not suffer seriously from the transfers.

PORTUGAL

But is it enough?

EUROPEAN Cup holders Benfica staged the first leg of the unofficial World Clubs championship in Lisbon and beat their South American counterparts, Penarol, 1-0. The goal scored by inside-left Coluna is hardly enough to give them confidence for the trip to Montevideo and the odds now are tipped in the favour of the Uruguayans.

Following the pattern set by Real Madrid, Benfica have increased their fees for an international friendly match. Invited to play in Rio de Janeiro or Sao Paulo against Palmeiras the Portuguese demanded £14,000 and expenses!

Though there are more than 80 foreigners playing in the upper regions of Portuguese football two of the top Lisbon clubs Benfica and Belenenses still prefer to find their own talent from the colonies . . . and make it pay.

Last season's Cup winners Leixoes benefited from a kind draw and Benfica's decision to play their reserves in the competition shortly before the European Cup final, and unfashionable Leixoes now seem to have found themselves in deep water in the Cup winners' international competition. Paired with the Swiss Cup holders Chaux de Fonds, they crashed 6-2 in the first leg and now seem certain to be eliminated.

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Former Hibernian winger Willie Ormond (right) makes a spectacular effort to score against Celtic in the game at Parkhead last season. Bertie Peacock, former Celtic wing-half is the nearest defender. (Planet.)

Streamlining for Scots?

The day of complete reorganisation nears says ***KEN MONTGOMERY***

ARE we on the brink of a revolutionary step in Scottish football? The question is prompted by the number of Scottish clubs who have tackled, or are yet to face, the cream of Europe in competitive matches this season. Never have so many of Scotland's First Division sides been engaged in inter-continental club tournaments as in the current campaign. In this respect, they have shown their willingness, indeed eagerness, to pit themselves in soccer combat with Europe's best. And with what results? So far only chaos in finding suitable dates to play these matches.

The trouble is quite apparent. The Scottish football season, lasting from early August till the following April, has roughly 38 Saturdays. In that time a top club, Glasgow Rangers for example, is asked to play 34 League matches, a minimum of 6 League Cup games and, at the very least, one Scottish Cup tie. That in itself is a total of 41 competitive and compulsory games—the minimum that a club like Rangers must play in each full Scottish season.

A successful run in the League Cup or Scottish Cup naturally increases the total. Is it surprising, then, that there should be such difficulty in fitting in dates on which foreign teams can be entertained; when trips abroad can be made in such competitions as the European Cup, the Cup for Cup Winners, the Anglo-Franco-Scottish Friendship Cup or the Fairs Cities Cup?

For many of Scotland's larger clubs there is but one answer—reorganisation of the Leagues. They feel, and I for one am inclined to agree, that the two divisions in existence at present should be streamlined into three, reducing the number of League matches each club would have to play in a season. *Three Divisions could well be the ideal solution.*

The League Cup and Scottish Cup could be continued in their present forms, with promotion and relegation from each division also being retained. It is the tremendous number of League matches which are taking up such a large slice of the present Scottish season.

Scotland wants to be represented in all the top-line European club competitions. The S.F.A. and the Scottish League should, therefore, make it possible and practical for their representatives in these prestige-packed tournaments to give of their best *for Scotland.*

This, with the present League set-up, is simply not possible. Again let us take Rangers as an example. In the space of 25 days, between August 30 and September 19, they were forced to play nine matches, including two European Cup First Round ties with Monaco, France's representatives. In that short space of time, too, they were involved in two League Cup quarter-final ties, admittedly against moderate Second League opposition. The fact that their players were being called upon, particularly to perform in such an atmosphere as surrounds any European Cup match, during such a hectic part of the Scottish season is, to my mind at least, completely wrong.

Mr. Jack Cox, manager of Second Division club, Ayr United, feels that full-time footballers should be quite able to play two or three competitive matches in some weeks. Even he agrees, however, that Rangers were being asked to do more than they were entitled to in that 25-day spell. Again, of course, comes the reasoning from the smaller fry that such is the price of success.

They have no desire to see the Leagues reorganised. Only the big guns in Scotland do—and there are signs from almost every First Division ground that the great reshuffle is not far distant. Only Airdrieonians of the 18 top-grade clubs are still a complete part-time organisation. Few, if any grounds which house First Division crowds have escaped the 'interior decorating process'. Stadiums are being brought right up to date, with new stands at Rugby Park and Tannadice—homes of Kilmarnock and Dundee United respectively—adding greatly to amenities. Motherwell and Third Lanark have promised their supporters that similar imposing structures will be erected at Fir Park and Cathkin. All this and the improvements at almost every other ground, point to a determined effort on the part of the clubs to make themselves worthy of a place in the 'new' First Division if and when the great shake-up comes about.

There are those, of course, who firmly believe that this step will never be taken. Ayr United's plain-speaking manager, Mr. Cox, is among them. Ayr, with Clyde, were relegated to Division Two only at the end of last term. The pair, with Queen of the South, Morton and Dumbarton, are possibly the wealthiest of the 'poor relations' who make up the lower Scottish grade—the bourn almost bereft of silver, and sympathy. They are the most likely ever to escape from it.

The trouble with the majority of the Second Division sides is that they are content merely to act as deadwood, floating meaninglessly around the bottom half of the league—a stagnant soccer pool if ever there was one. Theirs is a hand-to-mouth existence: their main means of survival being the half-share gate they occasionally take by being drawn against such as Rangers, Celtic, Hearts or Hibs. in the Cup. From this one game, a 'Cinderella side' can make enough to pay their wage bill for possibly as long as three months.

There is, of course, something in what Mr. Cox says when he tells us that this is no new story. "There has been plenty of talk in the past about reorganisation, but no one has ever had the courage to do

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***NORMAN REICH** produces some convincing evidence on the origin of the game which was started in China long ago*

CHINA HAS YET TO TAKE ITS POSITION

CHINA gave soccer to the world—or so the Chinese claim. Yet they have quite a number of points to back their arguments, even though the Englishman will emphatically disagree. It is fairly certain that Britain originated football as we know it today, but there is also ample evidence of a form of 'foot-ball' being played in China as long ago as 1,000 B.C.

Early paintings recently uncovered in China show games of football in various forms in progress. The old Chinese artists often chose football and indeed other sports as well, as their subjects. Two works of art based on the game are in particular well known. One, a drawing some 500 years old, shows three players kicking a wickerwork ball about. The second is of the Emperor Hsuan Tsung, who ruled China during the Ming Dynasty (1426-35) keenly watching a game in his palace.

It is believed that the Chinese began kicking a ball before the coming of Christianity. The Chinese armies are supposed to have used forms of football for military training three-thousand years ago. This form of recreation became popular in the courts of the Chinese aristocracy of the times and later with the peasants.

Teams in early Chinese matches numbered anything between two and twenty, although occasionally much higher numbers were agreed upon—as long as both sides had an equal amount of players. Gradually, the design of the ball also changed. At first it was an outer hide casing, stuffed with feathers or any other soft material but later, inflated animal bladders were preferred.

At the turn of the century, the Western form of the game, together with the accepted rules, came to China and caught the imagination of the Chinese people in no time. Quickest development was seen in the southern cities and industrial areas, such as Shanghai and Canton.

Little time was lost in forming a governing body, and in 1924, the Chinese Football Association was launched. This association was disbanded at the time of the revolution and the government-backed All China Athletic Federation now controls soccer in the republic.

Football under the present government has developed comparatively slowly. Though, on a much smaller scale, the domestic set-up is similar to that in Britain. There are all classes of teams, ranging from the junior school sides through to the top premier leagues. Until recently, the Premier League was divided into 'A' and 'B' divisions, each comprising of 16 sides. At the end of the season, promotion and relegation was determined by a number of matches held in conjunction with the National Championships, which went to the winners of a play-off series between the top four 'A'-division teams. All these important end-of-season matches were played in the same city during a "Final Week". They attracted huge crowds such as those who flocked to Shanghai in 1952. On the day that the booking offices opened alone 100,000 reserved tickets were snapped up.

Such was the tremendous support that soccer had gained, that last year it was decided to extend the Premier League to three regional divisions of 25 sides each. The final pool is now played off between the winners and runners-up of each section.

This year, Tientsin became the champions, after defeating Kuangtung by the only goal of an exciting final, watched by 60,000 in the Sannungstan Stadium in Peking. Inside-left, Yan Doalung netted the all-important winner.

The pin-up sides of the premier nation-wide league are those of the big cities of Shanyang, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton and Darien. These teams have large bands of loyal supporters who follow them wherever they may play in much the same way as in Britain. They have also grouped themselves into supporters clubs, who organise many fund-raising functions.

As the factory is the centre of the community, it usually sponsors the senior sides who play in the many city minor leagues, comparable with the British works-team leagues. Shanghai's Da Chung Hua rubber works provides a good illustration. They run fourteen teams in all, including six regular senior league sides.

Besides the many locally-run competitions, the All China Athletic Federation organises a nation-wide junior league, comprising of the top youth sides in the country. On the whole, the junior aspect of the game is on the up-and-up. Such is the enthusiasm for junior soccer in China that when the Federation organised a National Inter-city Junior Tourney in 1954 to celebrate the F.I.F.A.'s 50th birthday, 72 cities took part, sending between them 1,550 teams and over 16,000 players who took part in the 620 matches.

A coaching scheme has also recently been got under way and veteran international stars of the pre-revolutionary era, such as Sun Chin-sun, Yei Pei-Lua, Tan Fu-chen and Tai Lin-ching are conducting courses for the young and old.

China has only comparatively recently made her mark on the international football scene, although her association with other Asian countries extends back as far as 1913, when she began competing for the football trophy sponsored by the Far Eastern Olympic Games Committee. She has often triumphed in this competition.

The year 1936 saw China's debut in the Olympic Games. One of 22 entries, for the Berlin tournament, she was eliminated in the first round by Britain 2-0.

Her bow in the World Cup came in 1957. The first leg of the preliminary ties was played in Djakarta, where Indonesia were victorious 2-0, but in Peking, China came back strongly to win 4-3. The deciding play-off match in Rangoon resulted in a goal-less draw and Indonesia were declared the winners on goal-average.

A typical international season for China involves about 80 fixtures of some form or another. Regular encounters with most of the African, Asian and European opposition available are arranged. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania are among her hosts during the many European ventures. She has also tackled Finland and Belgium. China has an excellent record in Europe since the tours began in 1955, and is always a difficult nut to crack.

Other tours abroad have included five to Australia, in 1923, 1927, 1941, 1953 and 1957 and New Zealand in 1957. The going has been hard and only in 1953 did

Continued on Page 21

Although the Chinese can look back on some reasonably successful achievements in the past, they have not assumed the position in Asiatic circles that they might have done. This is due, doubtless, to their lack of international competition since the war period. However when they do decide to enter the field of international football they will do so in the knowledge that their nation has probably the soundest beginning of any country in the whole history of the game. At present it is the Koreans who are the most internationally minded of the Asiatics. In the picture above their 1954 World Cup team line-up before the start of a match. In the years ahead it may well be that the Chinese People's Republic will provide a strong challenge to the established soccer areas of the world and one day even appear in the final of the World Cup competition.

STANDARD ARE UNIQUE NOW

Anderlecht have an outstanding forward in Paul Van Himst. His club are great rivals of the team referred to in this article on Belgian football—Standard C.L.

"Speak the truth and shame the Devil" is an oft-quoted theory, but in the case of Belgian football it is even sometimes practised. The standard club officials have proved that they are not reluctant to speak the truth. In fact as RAYMOND DEBISSCHOP explains in this article, they go to some lengths to put the facts before the powers-that-be.

AT the end of June, during the banquet that Standard gave to celebrate victory in the Belgian championship, their chairman, Mr. Henrard, explained how he and his officials thought of the club at the present time. He did not mince his words in saying that his club was in a way living outside the rules of the Belgian F.A. which, as we know, do not officially admit professional football. Yet, during his speech, Mr. Henrard did not hesitate to speak of the professional section of his club.

It came as a considerable surprise to the audience when the Chairman of the Belgian F.A., Mr. Hermesse, replying to the speech of Mr. Henrard, said: "I thank you, Mr. Henrard, for you dared to say something out loud that everybody is thinking about."

We must add that these words—of Mr. Hermesse—are of no great incidence. They only engage the Federal Chairman, but we may conclude that a new current is being revealed in the higher spheres.

Before the beginning of the new season, we were able to speak for a few moments to Mr. Roger Petit, secretary of Standard, who is also a man who prefers to go forward. Moreover, it is he, who a few years ago, made declarations—which caused some discussion—in favour of the professional game.

Mr. Roger Petit—a clever man—did not speak clearly of the professional game during our conversation but he always asserted that his club, Standard C.L., was following the modern evolution and was living with the times. He added "The Belgian F.A. must let clubs take care of their own businesses especially in regard to the financial side".

We asked which would be the main objective of Standard in the new season, and Mr. Petit answered:

"Of course the championship, since we want to keep the title we gained. And that for two main reasons. First because that title enables us to play more in foreign countries and also because it gives us the chance to play in the European Cup of the champions."

And what about the European Cup?

"Our aim is to play successfully, but we do not imagine complete success in that competition. Such hopes will only become real in the future when we will be able to field a high class team."

Mr. Petit made it clear that his club intended to be reinforced by foreign players. Up to now, Standard have had four foreign players on their books: the Hungarian inside Stzani, the Irish inside or half-back Johnny Crossan, the Luxemburger outside Pilot and the German full-back Paul.

We asked then if Standard had some preference for the nationality of a trainer. Mr. Petit explained:

"We had the Frenchman André Riou, then the Hungarian Kalocksay and now another Frenchman, Jean Prouff. We have no preference for one nationality, but we try to sign the best trainer at the time. We think we have found our man in Jean Prouff, who is a born leader and who is following step by step the evolution of modern football.

"If we do not choose an Englishman, it is essentially because we think that they have not yet sufficiently evolved their training methods. The English trainers—many of them played more than a few years ago—are not completely conversant with the modern methods."

About young players, Mr. Roger Petit wished that the transfer system could become more supple, as the actual system brakes the blossoming of youngers affiliated to a small club, for the only reason that if a schoolboy aged 10 signs an affiliation it is for life.

A few years ago, Standard refused to lend their players to the national team. Everything is right now and although Standard are no longer against the selection of their players for the representative team, it is certain that it is not with pleasure that they accept selections. Why? "We are not, as some people would think it, opponents of the national team," said Mr. Petit. "We even think that it is important for the team to obtain good results; no doubt the standing of Belgian football would be reinforced and the Belgian clubs would have better publicity in other countries. If we are reserved regarding the Belgian team, it is only because we are not in agreement with their policy."

That declaration of an official, only confirms the criticisms which are generally expressed against the direction of the Belgian team.

The results of recent years have shown the poorness of Belgian national football. The prestige and the popularity of the national team is low and it is time for the Belgian F.A.—even if this must offend—to change completely its policy regarding the national team.

Now the Belgian national team has had a new trainer since September. He is Arthur Ceuleers, who last year was assistant to Henri Dekens who was finally chosen after the name of Domergue (Frenchman) and that of another Frenchman, Edmond Delfour, who is training C.S. Brugeois, had been considered.

Arthur Ceuleers is certainly an outstanding man of the pre-war era of Belgian football: a bright technician and tough. Ceuleers was a key-man (inside) in the outstanding Beerschot team of 1937 and gained four national caps in 1937 and 1938. At the end of his career he was transferred to Racing Bruxelles where he worked hard to bring the Brussels club among the elite. After that he brought Lyra to the forefront and then suddenly lost his job.

In 1960, most people thought that Arthur Ceuleers had abandoned all activity but he was chosen as assistant to Henri Dekens for the training of the national team.

Arthur Ceuleers is the seventh trainer to be concerned with the Red Devils in the last ten years.

The Englishman, Bill Gormlie, after six years of service at the Heysel, was replaced in August, 1953, by his fellow Briton, Douglas Livingstone, a Scot. He stayed nearly a year, as he relinquished his place on December 31, 1954, to his assistant, the ex-Belgian and Unionist Gilloise 'keeper, André Vandeweyer. September, 1957, saw the Hungarian, Geza Toldi, take over the Belgian team, but for a short time, as he resigned six months later, but stayed up to the end of the 1957-58 season.

In August, 1958, it was the Austrian, Victor Havlicek, who assumed the role of training the Belgian internationals. He "held" for two years before passing the relay to Henri Dekens, who stayed one season.

Arthur Ceuleers is a strong willed and competent man but realises that the work he is beginning is delicate as, in recent years, it has not always been the trainers who have been responsible for the bad results of the Belgian team, but principally the incoherent policy of the Belgian F.A. in national selection.

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Groscis, the Hungarian goalkeeper star of the fabulous Hungarian side of the early fifties is still rated one of the best in the world by the experts. (M.I.)

Hungarian Renaissance

ERIC BATTY

has been in Hungary trying to discover what the potential of the current soccer set-up is and how it compares with the brilliant construction of the early and middle fifties. His findings are detailed here and they make interesting reading.

SINCE the upheaval of 1956, Hungarian football has been struggling to rebuild its national team and today while there has been considerable improvement it is still only in a transitional stage. Generally, the first division players are technically proficient; everyone is skilled with the ball and able to contribute something towards the controlled attractive soccer that is everyone's aim, but what is still missing so far is the spark of individual greatness.

The top players are good but not great; the football is interesting though not brilliant and the national coach, Mr. Lajos Baroti, probably summed the position up accurately when he said, "It will be two or three years yet before Hungary has a good team once more".

Only a short time ago Mr. Baroti resigned because he felt that perhaps someone else could rebuild the Hungarian team more rapidly. The public were more than a little critical of his efforts and would have preferred to see the older players wearing the colours of the national team rather than pursue Mr. Baroti's policy of allowing his young team to develop naturally—but in the end the Football Association backed the Baroti plan and persuaded him back into office.

So soon after the brilliant performances of the Kocsis-Hidegkuti-Puskas team, the Hungarian football public can be excused for their impatience, but in official circles in Budapest the feeling lingers that it will be a long time before another team of such high quality can be produced. The team of 1953-54 was provided largely by the Army club Honved. They had seven regular members of the national team in those days: Grocics, Bozsik, Lorant, Budai, Kocsis, Puskas and Czibor—and these players were brought together from other clubs on the instructions of the Defence Minister in office at that time.

If the country's top players could be brought together today it might accelerate the process of redevelopment, but since those days the administration of the game has been reorganised and it is virtually impossible. Before a player can be transferred from a first division club he must wait one year, after making the request—six months in the unlikely event that his club agree to release him. The transfer of a player from one top class club to another can only be effected during two weeks at the end of the season and though the first division clubs are always at liberty to sign a player from a lower sphere, the new rules certainly prevent anyone from creating a new "Honved".

As they stand the rules are not universally popular and in the case of one player at least it seems that the Hungarian game would benefit if slight changes were made. Mr. Sandor Bares, the F.A. President, told me that Florian Albert would rise to the top much faster were he transferred for example to MTK who have always been regarded as the most subtle and scientific of the top clubs.

Albert, who has been with Ferencvaros since he was twelve years old, would be reluctant to move but agrees that he would probably enjoy his game more with MTK or Honved. With Ferencvaros he is always regarded as the danger man and qualifies for "double-marking" and with two opponents in full time attendance he finds the openings difficult to create. With MTK for example, outside-right Karoly Sandor also earns this distinction and it would be impossible to play four men against Sandor and Albert and leave the other nine against seven!

For the World Cup Mr. Baroti has already laid his plans, though due to the large number of international matches at club level arranged for the first half of the season, little will be done before December. Already, however, the national team have had one run out under the disguise of a Budapest XI v. Zagreb, but while they won comfortably enough they were far from convincing. Lajos Tichy, the Honved centre-forward, could reap dozens of goals, and the wingers Sandor on the right and Fenyvesi on the other flank are as good a pair as can be found anywhere in Europe—but the biggest need is for a really skilful inside-forward to weld together their varying talents. Gorocs (Ujpest Dozsa) and Albert (Ferencvaros) are the promising players of this type but neither is ready yet for competition in the highest class. By the time this pair is about 27 they could be outstanding, says Mr. Baroti—but he is not counting on it. In his view no one can count on having an outstanding team at any time and he cites England, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Italy who have all had such teams in the past thirty years and have failed to build another as good!

For the Hungarians everything now depends on the development of the youngsters and though this applies equally to other countries it is a little more difficult for the Hungarians. In 1956, says Mr. Bares, Hungary lost 4,000 players, most of whom are still playing in other countries. These players were from all levels of the game but those most sorely missed are, firstly, the pair now in Spain, Kocsis and Puskas, and, secondly, the Hungarian Youth team of that year which included many fine prospects. At the time of the upheaval this team was on tour and many of the best players decided to join clubs in Western Europe. Sztani, now with Standard (Liege) is one of this team; Kacsas, an inside-forward of promise, is now with Real Madrid, Szallay is playing at outside-right for Sevilla and wing-half Nemesz is with Sztani in Liege. Of the whole party only three or four of the youngsters returned to Budapest.

On the surface at least, the Hungarians are doing everything possible to encourage their youngsters to play. The game is organised at school level, which in itself is a distinct improvement over countries like Italy and Holland, who do not cater for soccer at school and leave the boys to find a back street to

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE FORTUNES OF HUNGARY IS DUE

play in if they are so inclined. More than 200,000 players are registered with the FA and play regularly in at least one match every week—and this for a small country is a very good figure.

Another important feature of the Hungarian game is the school they run in Budapest, where former players can become qualified coaches—after two years' study. Here they go through a comprehensive course which includes all aspects of the game and allied subjects. The success of this project is underlined by the fact that while their own needs come first the Hungarians have more than two hundred coaches working all over the world.

It would, of course, be foolish to claim that any one country leads the rest of the world in organisation and administration, but there are quite a few features of the Hungarian game that would be of benefit to countries in Western Europe were they to be adopted. First the emphasis everywhere is on skill and tactically the scales are heavily weighted in favour of attack.

With one league match each Sunday shown on television the clubs have been forced to present attractive football in order to lure the public away from their own firesides. The only financial benefit received by the chosen club is a mere £100, and while it can be argued that the immediate result would be a drop in attendances in time it would be of help to the game.

Another feature that merits consideration is the fortnightly meetings attended by the national coach, Mr. Baroti, and the coaches from each of the country's first division clubs. At these meetings the progress of the younger players; the form of the internationals; training and tactics are fully discussed and this gives the national coach who is solely responsible for selecting and training the Hungarian XI, an opportunity to keep in touch with everyone.

In December, when Hungarian football usually closes down for three months, the players likely to go to Chile next May will make a preliminary survey of the terrain they will play on in the World Cup. Matches have been arranged against Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia and the finale will be two games against Chile, in Santiago and Valpairaiso. Brazil and Argentina, says Mr. Baroti, would prove too tough a task at this stage and he prefers to meet them only in Chile, where playing away from home the conditions would be slightly less in their favour.

On their return to Hungary, the players will have two weeks together in a training camp in January, and then beginning in March they will meet twice a week. This is easy to arrange because most of the country's top players all live in Budapest. As the final rounds approach, the training programme will be intensified and in the weeks before setting out for South America once more they will play full internationals against Austria, Turkey and the Republic of Ireland —all in Budapest.

Though the FIFA regulations allow 22 players to be registered for the final rounds of the World Cup, Mr. Baroti will take only 18 to Chile. In normal circumstances he thinks this figure is high enough, and in his experience it is not a good thing to take players who have little chance of playing. Disappointed at not being chosen, their game can be affected for some time afterwards, and human nature being what it is they all want to play and expect to be chosen!

What will happen next year in Chile is anybody's guess but as far as the Hungarians are concerned everyone will be very happy if they reach the last four. The draw will be the decisive factor, said Mr. Baroti, "if we can stay away from the top South American countries we could do well".

Hungary have already qualified for the final stages of the competition by defeating East Germany 3-2. Having previously defeated them 2-0 in Budapest and disposed of Holland 3-0, the one remaining fixture against Holland in Budapest has no bearing on the final placings in this group.

In achieving this victory, Hungary have become the first European country to qualify for the finals in Chile. Naturally the Hungarians are hoping to fare better than they did in the 1958 series which proved a great disappointment after their efforts in the 1954 Cup which although not completely successful in the end, brought them a host of admirers.

As already mentioned Hungary are hoping to stay away from the South American countries in the early stages in order to consolidate their position in the competition.

It should be interesting to see just how well they do perform in South America. Certainly the Hungarians should not lack any of the essential attributes of any other rivals from the European continent.

CHINA HAS YET TO TAKE ITS POSITION

Continued from page 17

China win a series in Australia, winning three and losing one of the five tests. She returned with a respectable 17-12 goal average. Only other successes have been one test in 1923 and two in 1941. New Zealand beat China 2-1 in the first test of the tour of 1957. The second ended in a 1-1 draw. A South China side visited New Zealand in 1955, playing nine matches in all. Each side won one of the tests while the third was drawn.

China have been hosts to such crack Eastern Europe combinations as the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Hungary and has done extremely well.

In January, China again reached the final of the Asia Cup, but went under by an odd goal to South Korea in Seoul.

The position certainly looks rosy for the Chinese, the future depending on whether they can learn from past experiences. If they can, they will reap the benefits of soccer—the world game!

Hungarian side Vasas were beaten in Budapest by the Real Madrid side during this season's European Cup-tie. The Spaniards were successful by 2-0, but on this occasion an appeal by the Hungarian forwards is not forthcoming in the award of a penalty as hoped. (P.I.)

Ruritania of football?

It is rather an odd situation for Rumanian soccer to be placed in at present. At one time the country could look to the enthusiasm of a Monarch to help them with their footballing problems, but now with an entirely different regime in control, it is surprising that further progress has not been made.

writes

ROGER MACDONALD

THE mysterious Balkan state of Rumania has always remained in the shadow of her powerful neighbours, Russia, Hungary and Yugoslavia, sometimes scarcely existing as far as football is concerned. All too often in recent years she has seemed like the mythical Ruritania, occasionally mentioned, but never emerging from obscurity. Yet there are clear signs of a current revival which may put her football firmly on the map for all time.

Several countries have known soccer strikes at some point in their history, but only Rumania can boast of a genuine soccer revolution! This occurred in 1930, when Prince Carol, who had been living in exile since he had renounced his claim to the succession some five years before, took over the country by a *coup d'état*. A keen football fan, he had founded the first Federation of Rumanian Sports Societies in 1910 and remained its Secretary-General until the outbreak of war. Now, as King, he was able to make drastic alterations in the structure of the administration and among the new innovations was the formation of a separate football association on February 16, 1930. Several of the former officials were expelled for corruption and an amnesty was granted to most Rumanian players serving any kind of punishment for football offences.

But for his efforts, the game would certainly have died in Rumania, as it had almost done before the war; for a long time it was only practised by schoolboys in Bucharest, who were ridiculed by the society of the day and firmly forbidden to take off their coats when playing! However, the enthusiasm of the young Prince gradually won over many sportsmen in the higher social circles and the game was given official approval.

The year 1903 saw the first real demonstration of soccer, when British engineers arrived at the numerous oilfields. The various companies played regularly in their spare time—without coats!—and two keen groups in the Standard Oil Company and the Colentina Textile works formed official clubs in 1905. At first opponents were few and far between, but at last the Prince got his way and the local inhabitants were allowed to participate in the game. By 1910 there were about a dozen important clubs, and football became one of the Sports Societies in the new Federation; an Autumn League began in the same year. The first champions were Olimpia Bucharest, whose team included several Britons, but after a second victory in 1911 they had to relinquish their title to a combined oil companies' team, Ploesti United—the Petrolui Ploesti of today.

This domestic competition continued to flourish until 1916, when Rumania declared for the Allies; this, however, only served to bring about German occupation, and organised football was abandoned. After the war various foreign missions stationed in Bucharest gave the game fresh impetus, but for a long time the star players were all Hungarians, and a serious decline was evident. However, the reappearance of Carol restored soccer to its former position, the new King using government funds to help those clubs who were in financial difficulties. At the same time he decided to enter a team in the 1930 World Cup competition.

Carol selected the Rumanian side himself player by player and he spared no efforts to ensure that everyone would be available. When the big oil companies objected to the release of key workers, he contacted the directors one by one and persuaded them to change their minds. One hostile employer, who had told the Rumanian team manager, Nicolas Lucesco, "No football or no jobs", received the shock of his life when the King telephoned him personally to obtain the players release. It was, needless to say, quickly forthcoming!

The Rumanian team did as well as could be expected at Montevideo, captain and centre-half Emerick Vogl and right-half Corneliu Robe receiving much praise for their coolness under pressure. In the first match Peru were defeated 3-1, but the game was so rough that several of the Rumanians were unfit for their next encounter, with Uruguay. Lacking the steadying influence of Steiner, who had a broken leg, Robe and Staucin, they collapsed under the South Americans' onslaught, conceding four quick goals to the eventual winners of the Championship.

Rumania's World Cup history continues through two further competitions, 1934 and 1938, the first of which saw their best-ever

Rumania can look back on some stirring battles with Czechoslovakia in the past and reference is made to such games in the article on these pages. Above, two Czech players decide a domestic issue between themselves.

performance. Drawn against Czechoslovakia in the preliminary round, they were expected to lose heavily, but fought every inch of the way before going down by the odd goal in three. Indeed, but for two unbelievable saves by Planicka, and a fortunate goal by Nejedly, they might even have won. The Czechs' subsequent progress to the Final merely underlined the obvious quality of the Rumanian team.

In direct contrast, the 1938 World Championship is one which the Rumanians prefer to forget: they lost to Cuba, of all countries, in the first round. Perhaps their team, which included six players with previous World Cup experience — Covaci, Rafinski, Burger, Bindea, Bodola and Dobai—was over-confident; or perhaps the Cubans were just lucky. But whatever the reason, it was the biggest-ever upset in the competition until England met a certain United States eleven some twelve years later. . . .

As even the best Rumanian players were only part-time professionals, the leading clubs never reached the high standard of their Central European counterparts. Entry into the Mitropa Cup from 1938 did produce fine victories by Ripensia Temesvar and Rapid Bucharest in the first round—the latter club sensationally beating Ujpest 5-4 after a 4-1 defeat in the first leg—but in subsequent ties the Hungarian and Italian élite proved too strong. In the following season Venus Bucharest were the Rumanian representatives, but Bologna of Italy thrashed them 5-1. World War II meant the end of international competitions, and though Rumania's domestic tournaments continued for a while, her citizens soon became involved in the shooting of missiles more deadly than footballs.

Since the war, other clubs have replaced Rapid and Venus at the top of the Rumanian League. From 1947 to 1950 UTA Arad was the outstanding club, winning the Championship three times in four seasons. However, since then Dinamo, Petrolui and Red Star have dominated the competition.

Red Star, better known as C.C.A. Rumania, the team of the Central House of the Rumanian Army, were formed in 1947. Usually fielding an all-international side, they won the League Championship in 1951, 1952, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1960 and 1961, and the Rumanian People's Republic Cup on several occasions. In 1956 they met three English clubs, beating Luton Town, drawing with Arsenal, but losing to Wolverhampton under the Molineux lights. The 1-1 draw at Highbury was most impressive and marked the first appearance of their famous all-blue strip in the British Isles.

Incorporation within the Eastern European bloc has given little advantage to Rumanian football, for failure in the sporting arena is never taken lightly. In 1958 twenty sports stars, including four members of the Dinamo team, were suspended for life, after being found guilty of "using their abilities to reap personal financial gain"—for professionalism is not permitted in Rumania. At the same time scathing comments were made about the activities of certain individuals, whom, said the newspaper *Scintea*, "wanted neither to play nor work". Even the disciplining of leading international players failed to prevent a 2-0 home defeat by Czechoslovakia in the European Nations' Cup, whereupon the team was accused of "individualism, indiscipline and selfishness", amongst much more. It is scarcely surprising that Rumanian soccer has slumped in the face of such hostility from the authorities.

The withdrawal of the national side from the World Championship—they have yet to participate since the war—and of C.C.A. from last season's European Cup after a 3-0 defeat by Spartak of Czechoslovakia, marked the lowest ebb in Rumania's fortunes on the soccer field. Recently, however, she has shown signs of a major revival by defeating Turkey—now no mean side—1-0 at Istanbul. The only goal was scored by their fine inside-right Gheorghe Constantin, who forms the nucleus of the team with outside-left Tataru and wing-halves Bone and Jenei: they are all members of the Red Star club.

Yugoslavia is a powerful neighbour of Rumania. From the soccer angle, the Slavs have usually succeeded in overshadowing the Rumanians. This action shows the Yugoslavian goalkeeper Soskin making a spectacular clearance during a track-suited practice session. (M.I.)

The future success of the reconstructed team depends on such stars as these, and on the efforts of goalkeeper Vionescu (C.C.A.) and "link" forward Szeredai (Locomotiva). They lack none of the basic skills, only the expert co-ordination and pin-point accuracy of the leading national sides like Brazil and Hungary. If these weaknesses can be overcome, then Rumania will at last threaten to emerge as a power in world football.

To end on a purely domestic note of some interest, five years ago a move to reorganise the playing season was made. The entire fixture list was scrapped before it was completed to make this task somewhat easier.

Originally the season had run from May to October but it was decided for the following year to split it into two halves: March-July and then September to December.

Three years ago a Spring Cup was also introduced and internationals are regularly played at "B" and lower levels now.

The panel on the left of this column gives a clear picture of the general facts and figures concerning Rumanian football. It is relatively easy to note the periods when the game has experienced difficulties as well as, referred to in the previous text, the achievements and happenings on the Rumanian soccer front.

These statistics can be used in connection with a comparison of other Eastern European nations and from such a practice it will be seen that there is not a great deal of difference between Rumania and any of her neighbours as far as the bare structure of the game is concerned.

Though the balance of soccer power is said to be swinging away from the European continent to South America, several countries situated in Central and Eastern Europe, like Rumania, have still to realise their full potential. Once this happens, then it could well be that a redress of this balance will occur. The ever-changing pattern of soccer between the two major continents is a fascinating one and Rumania can share a full part in it.

RUMANIA FACTS AND FIGURES

Association Founded: February 16, 1930. **Affiliated to F.I.F.A.:** March 14, 1931. **National Colours:** Red, yellow and blue stripes, blue shorts; or yellow shirts, dark blue shorts. **No. of clubs:** 3,100. **No. of teams:** 8,250. **No. of players:** 114,625. **Status of mature players:** Amateur, according to official definition. Each player has a full-time job which is part-time by Western standards, and he receives certain benefits and concessions in his status as a footballer. **Principal Honours:** Balkan Cup-Winners 1931, 1933, 1936. Students' World Championship 1954. **Most-capped player:** Petrhovsky (C.C.A.) 26 caps. **No. of junior players:** 7,500. **Status of junior players:** Amateur; there are no apprentice professionals, or equivalent benefits. **No. of referees:** 1,714.

National Championships began: 1910. **List of Champions: 1910:** Olimpia Bucharest; **1911:** Olimpia Bucharest; **1912:** Ploesti United; **1913:** C.A.C. Bucharest; **1914:** C.A.C. Bucharest; **1915:** Soc. R.A. Bucharest; **1916:** Prahova Ploesti; **1917** to **1919:** Not held; **1920:** Venus Bucharest; **1921:** Not held; **1922:** C.S.C. Temesvar; **1923:** C.S.C. Temesvar; **1924:** C.S.C. Temesvar; **1925:** C.S.C. Temesvar; **1926:** C.S.C. Temesvar; **1927:** C.S.C. Temesvar; **1928:** C.S.C. Brasov; **1929:** Venus Bucharest; **1930:** Juventus Bucharest; **1931:** S.S.U.D. Resita; **1932:** Venus Bucharest; **1933:** Ripensia Temesvar; **1934:** Venus Bucharest; **1935:** Ripensia Temesvar; **1936:** Ripensia Temesvar; **1937:** Venus Bucharest; **1938:** Rapid Bucharest; **1939:** Venus Bucharest; **1940:** Venus Bucharest; **1941:** Rapid Bucharest; **1942:** Rapid Bucharest; **1943:** Craiova Bucharest; **1944** to **1946:** Not held; **1947:** Flamura Rosie U.T.A. Arad; **1948:** Flamura Rosie U.T.A. Arad; **1949:** Progresul Oradea; **1950:** Flamura Rosie U.T.A. Arad; **1951:** C.C.A. Bucharest; **1952:** C.C.A. Bucharest; **1953:** C.C.A. Bucharest; **1954:** Flamura Rosie U.T.A. Arad; **1955:** Dinamo Bucharest; **1956:** C.C.A. Bucharest; **1957:** C.C.A. Bucharest; **1958:** Petrolui Ploesti; **1959:** C.C.A. Bucharest; **1960:** C.C.A. Bucharest; **1961:** C.C.A. Bucharest. (Note: Omission of word "Bucharest" can result in confusion with another club—there are three named Venus, for example; in 1956 the Championship was shortened and is thus unofficial.) **Duration of Season:** In two halves—March-July and September-December.

South Africans have made tours abroad in the past. They benefited from this kind of experience and the dividends are being realised now. In 1953 a side visited Britain. Here Wally Warren (left) and Cliff Jacques chat to trainer Bill Ferguson.

Looking Ahead to Next Season

SOUTH AFRICA AND RHODESIA

by NORMAN REICH

THE National Football League is really looking ahead. This professional body in South Africa is already planning for next season. Again the question of which touring side to invite is well up on the list of plans for 1962. The National Football League Committee are interested in bringing Real Madrid to South Africa for a short tour. Should they manage to persuade this crack side to make the trip, the 35,000-capacity Rand Stadium will be extended to seat at least 65,000. Alternatives to Real are Spurs (England), Eintracht-Frankfurt (W. Germany) and Barcelona (Spain). The Brothers club of Johannesburg have applied to the National Football League and the Football Association of South Africa for permission to bring out Juventus, the Italian gold-star side. This permission was refused this year on the grounds that South Africa was not ready for such a tour, but it is expected that the N.F.L. and the F.A.S.A. will agree this time.

The Greek Army team who did so well in reaching the finals of the World Army championships may also visit the republic. The Greek government may sponsor a short tour for the entertainment of the large South African Greek community. If possible, a match against a fully representative National Football League side will be fitted in.

Two more top continental stars have come to South Africa to sell their Continental wares. Tony Basic, a former Yugoslav international has joined Brothers as coach and John Lazalou—formerly an Egyptian international—is now with the second division side, Corinthians of Johannesburg.

A new professional competition will start this year. The top six teams of the first divsion, and the top sides of the second division (Transvaal) and second division (Natal) will compete for the United Tobacco Bowl under floodlights after the Castle Cup final. This year's Castle Cup semi-finals look like being the most exciting on record. Last year's champions in the league, Highlands Park and the 1959 winners, Johannesburg Rangers meet in an all-Johannesburg derby while last year's Castle Cup winners and league runners-up, Durban City clash with their bogy side, neighbours Durban United in another derby affair.

The National Football League is spreading even further afield. Next season will see the entrance of Cape Town. They will take part in the First division. When playing away, they will fly to the Rand and play one match on Saturday afternoon and another on Monday night before flying back home. This will cut travelling costs. Kimberley are also expected to be accepted, playing in the second division next year. Port Elizabeth also entered a team in the Castle Cup so the professional body is really becoming 'national'.

Rumblings are already beginning to be heard of the crisis which is looming large on the South African soccer scene. The next meeting of the F.I.F.A. will study the F.A.S.A. (the parent body in South Africa) affiliation. Because of government policies, multi-racial football is not permitted. Now, all non-white soccer bodies have disbanded and the African South African Football Association will be able to present it's case to the F.A.S.A. meeting with added support. The body will now be known as the South African Football Federation.

Another success for the Rhodesian representative side. A weakened Transvaal XI—of whom all players had played in Castle Cup ties the previous day—were hammered 6-2 by the Rhodesians in Salisbury on Sunday, August 13.

Following the success of the Castle Cup knock-out competition in South Africa, the same firm of breweries have donated a similar golden trophy to the Rhodesian professional body, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland National Football League. This year, a limited number of teams will be taking part, but next season, the tournament will be run on the English F.A. Cup lines.

A Central African Football Association is now a profound probability, rather than a possibility. This association, which could do nothing but good for local soccer, would comprise of officials from the S. Rhodesian and Nyasaland associations.

The United Nations force in the Congo has almost all the members of the Swedish national Army side under its command. This team was booked for two matches in the Federation. They played the R.N.F.L. side, City of Lusaka and a Salisbury Select XI.

A representative Rhodesia and Nyasaland National Football League side, met Northern Rhodesia at the Scrivener Stadium, Kitwe last month. Both sides were multi-racial.

England's much-capped Jackie Sewell is returning to Rhodesia to continue playing for City of Lusaka. He returned to Britain for a while to tie up his personal affairs.

SOCCER REVIVAL IN CUBA NOW

Baseball appears to have gone, writes ROGER MACDONALD

UNTIL 1920, soccer made little headway against baseball in this former American colony, but in the next few years several football clubs were formed in Havana and Santiago. By 1929 there were sufficient players to warrant the inauguration of the Asociacion de Football de la Republica de Cuba, which became affiliated to FIFA on May 17.

After early success in international competitions, including a surprise victory in the 1930 Central American and Caribbean Games, Cuba experienced a setback in the qualifying matches for the 1934 World Cup. These consisted of three games (home, away and neutral) against both Haiti and Mexico and while the former provided little opposition Cuba was unable to take even a point off a strong Mexican eleven. The final table saw her eliminated:—

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Mexico	3	3	0	0	12	3	6
Cuba	3	0	0	3	3	12	0

Cuba was linked with Brazil in 1938 and defeat seemed inevitable; but Dame Fortune decreed otherwise and a series of withdrawals permitted both nations to pass through to the Finals without playing each other. The Cuban party made the long journey to France, where they were drawn again Rumania and expected, in the words of one European newspaper, "to give the Slavs some match practice."

However football is an unpredictable game and the Cubans did not provide a practice match for their opponents, but a lesson in goalscoring. Rumania had 70 per cent of the play, but after leading 1-0 at half-time they found themselves checked after ninety minutes by goals from Tunas and Maquina and hard-pressed to save the game after Sosa put Cuba ahead in extra time. The credit for the 3-3 draw went to the outstanding Cuban centre-half, Rodriguez and to goalkeeper Carvajales, who played magnificently.

Benito Carvajales had conceded only nine goals in the Havana Championship that season, but his position in the national side was challenged by another fine goakeeper, Juan Ayra. In the end both made the trip to Europe and the selectors, appalled that Carvajales should concede a third of the season's total, promptly dropped him for the replay!

With the exception of Ayra in goal, full-back and captain Chorens lead an unchanged side out to meet Rumania for the second time. At first the match went exactly as before, the Slavs scoring in the first half without reply, though never looking entirely happy against the speed and agility of their opponents. They continued to press hard after the interval, but fine saves by Ayra prevented further score. Then came the shock: an equaliser from Socorro, quite out of the blue, in the fifty-fourth minute.

Rumania were definitely upset by this unexpected reversal and for the only period of the match Cuba got on top. Fernandez and Sosa went close and then Maquina scored from what appeared an offside position. The linesman waved his flag and the Rumanian appealed, but the German referee Birlem was deaf to all protests and awarded a goal. To add to the grievances of the Slavs, their centre-forward shot past Ayra near the end, only to have the goal disallowed for offside.

The Cubans were through to the next round, thanks mainly to a remarkable display by Ayra; and, once again, a fine performance by Jose Rodriguez. However, Carvajales was brought back into the side for the match with Sweden—it seemed that no Cuban goalkeeper could concede a goal and keep his place. Other substitutions were made in the wing-forward positions, Ferrer and Alonzo replacing Maquina and Sosa.

However, no amount of changes could help Cuba in the next round, for Sweden crushed them utterly without exerting themselves, scoring four goals in each half. By now Benito Carvajales "nine goal reputation" had reached press circles, and few journalists could resist reminding him that one match in Europe was as tough as a whole season in Cuba! Nevertheless he and his team-mates had played gallantly against vastly superior opposition and they created one record to be treasured: to this day no other Central American team can claim a World Cup victory in Europe. The Cuban eleven of 1938, eighth in the world, were "giant-killers" extraordinary.

In Cuba, there will soon be a boom in soccer. The present government is making strenuous efforts to popularise the sport at the expense of baseball. Prominent in his young days as a footballer, Cuban leader Fidel Castro is not slow to show how things used to be done on the field during his days. Here he kicks-off at a special match.

Sad to relate, the stirling performance in Europe did nothing to check a decline in the popularity of soccer on the island and from 1935 to 1947 the game deteriorated rapidly from the point of playing standards and public support: by the latter date, football could no longer be considered one of the leading sports in Cuba. Even the introduction of professionalism on two occasions failed to solve the numerous financial and administrative difficulties, although a rebuilt national side performed well in the North American Championships of 1947.

However a revolution on Cuba has meant a revival of association football, in an attempt to remove the American cultural inflence personified in baseball and other games of the U.S.A. The new regime has spared no expense in re-introducing professionalism, arranging exchange visits with Eastern European clubs and entering a team in the full Central American Championships. Much progress has been made, and although the international side of Blanco; Valdes, Alvarez; Dalmau, Garcia, Federico; Ona, Sanchez, Midence, Leaky and Bodden knew nothing but defeat in the recent tournament, the only large reverse was against Costa Rica, while Haiti, who finished fourth, were held to a single goal. Next year Cuba hopes to hold an unofficial Caribbean Competition at Havana, where the El Cerro stadium is being enlarged from a 30,000 to a 60,000 capacity; the national eleven should do well before their own supporters.

At present the island can boast of only seventeen first-class clubs and eighty professional players, mainly situated around Havana, which is the centre of the principal league competition. However it is anticipated that the formation of a national championship next season at all levels, professional, amateur, junior, and schoolboys, will bring a rapid increase during the years that follow. Perhaps it may also break the monopoly held by the Havana clubs, Cerro (1960 Champions), San Fransisco and Ceiba, and help Cuba to return to a strong position in Caribbean football.

Though from a geographical position Cuba's future seems inevitably linked with the other Central American soccer playing nations, the outside influences concerned with the country will probably add to the efforts towards a broader horizon on the international front.

This would be of considerable benefit naturally to the development of the game in Cuba and would form an added stimulant in the popularising of soccer in the country.

With this in mind, therefore, the future prospects for this nation from the soccer angle are quite promising. It will be interesting to see just how they develop in the next few years. But it seems certain that the administration will make every endeavour to put the game on a firm footing as soon as possible.

The conservative British

Britain's most travelled commentator for sporting television considers the final solution to the differences between British and Continental styles lies in an old-fashioned compromise.

KENNETH WOLSTENHOLME

WHY is it that the interest in international football is lowest in that part of the world where the game began—Britain? Why is it that wherever you go in Britain you find an attitude of hostile distrust in such competitions as the World Cup and the European Cup?

That distrust does not only exist among the ordinary man in the street. It also exists among quite a few officials of the game. One of them said to me recently: "I don't know why we bother with these foreigners. They have no idea how to play the game properly and their crowds have no idea how to behave."

The speaker was a club director who admitted he had never seen a World Cup match or a European Cup tie!

You cannot really blame the people at home. After every international match, whether at country or club level, the British fan is told about near riots, about fist fights, about crazy decisions, and about nationalism gone mad. After a hearty meal of that sort, he is in no mood to be convinced that such goings on are not common in international matches.

For instance, after Tottenham Hotspur's first European Cup match in Poland, I was constantly asked whether it was the dog-fight people had been led to believe. Yet the match had been an entertaining hard fought one with no more rough play than you can see on any Saturday anywhere in Britain. As for the crowd, far from almost causing a riot, I would back them to lose a noise contest with, say, the supporters at Anfield, Liverpool. And remember that there were 90,000 people at Chorzow and Liverpool's record gate is just under 62,000.

I have seen countless international and European Cup matches during these past few years, and the percentage of the dirty ones is no higher than the percentage of dirty League and Cup matches I have seen in Britain. As for the riots, I have not seen one since the explosion in the infamous Battle of Berne way back in 1954.

Whistles, catcalls and jeers, yes; but they are part and parcel of football just as they are part and parcel of baseball, and it makes me want to whistle and jeer when I see how some people spend their time discrediting these games with scare stories which are seized upon by the opponents of football.

Misunderstandings, however, there will always be until there is a general agreement on the interpretation of the *Laws of the Game*, by players, referees and spectators alike.

The Laws themselves are simple and easily understood. But they are interpreted in such varying ways that a tackle which in England will go unpunished will be worth a free-kick elsewhere on the Continent.

In some countries, any physical contact is frowned upon. It is believed—sincerely, remember—that the skill in football is in intercepting a pass and in forcing the man with the ball into a mistake. Youngsters are brought up to believe that, just as British youngsters are brought up to tackle quickly and hard.

Outside of Britain it is believed that the goalkeeper is sacred, that he must not be harrassed or charged. So strictly do some people follow this view that a couple of Tottenham players came under the referee's ban in Poland.

Terry Dyson joined in a race for the ball with the goalkeeper but jumped to one side when he realised he had lost. He was still penalised by the referee and whistled by the crowd—just for going for the ball.

Les Allen, seeing the goalkeeper had lost the ball, pounced on it and shot. The goalkeeper, in desperation, flung himself at Allen. The ball struck his chest and went for a corner, but the goalkeeper's head struck Allen on the side of the leg, knocking out the goalkeeper and leaving Allen with a bruised leg.

Allen was penalised and barracked, yet he had committed no foul in British eyes.

Remember this, though: Three days later a similar thing happened in an English League match, and some hotheads in the crowd invaded the pitch. So is the Continental spectator any more violent than his British colleague?

F.I.F.A. is making strenuous efforts to educate all referees along similar lines of interpretation, but it is difficult to undo teaching that has been given during youth. Progress is, however, being made, although only the super optimist can expect immediate success.

We have seen, for instance, a better understanding of screening, thanks to F.I.F.A. education. Continental ball players will always screen the ball with their body whenever an opponent comes near to them. The British have always howled that this was unfair obstruction.

Yet Britain has adopted an attitude of if - you - can't - beat - them - join - them, and national team manager Walter Winterbottom recently told me: "We have many players now who are experts in screening. Just watch Johnny Haynes and Phil Woosnam."

In Britain, obstruction has always been regarded as a greater sin than a full-blooded tackle. Elsewhere on the Continent it is the other way round. But gradually the two schools of thought are learning. I have seen Continental sides beating British sides in the tackle and being able to take any of those manly shoulder charges. And I have seen many good Continental referees.

The final solution will, no doubt, be the old-fashioned compromise, but this compromise cannot come overnight.

And in the meantime, ignore the scare stories of riots and crowd demonstrations and hacking matches. They just are not true, although they do make sensational stories.

It is an unfortunate trend in modern sports reporting for the writer to "look for an angle" to make his story "different" to that of his rivals.

Thus, sometimes, trivial incidents are blown up out of all real proportion and a false impression is gained by readers.

An injured Austrian policeman is helped from the field following disturbances after the Rapid Vienna versus Benfica European Cup match last season. (P.I.).

Rangers defeated Monaco in the European Cup this season to become the first club to reach the second round of this competition. Here Rangers goalkeeper Ritchie saves from Douis (Monaco). (P.1.)

REIMS HAVE MADE A SPECTACULAR START

The French League tables begin to show a pattern, says ***JERRY WEINSTEIN***

THE season is flashing past: Monaco are eliminated by Glasgow Rangers from the European Cup; the first international trial matches (1st XI against Servette of Geneva, 2nd XI against Standard of Liège) are over, and the League tables begin to show a pattern of the real challengers.

Two more player v. club disputes enlivened the September scene. Firstly Ujlaki refused to turn out for Racing in a friendly match and there were hints that he was unhappy at the club's acquisition of the Jugoslav, Milutinovic, who has started scoring goals. In the end, after some blunt statements to the press by Monsieur Joseph (most of which contained an element of truth) regarding the policy of Racing, his own personal contribution to the team's success and the way in which he is misunderstood, all was settled peacefully and Ujlaki promptly netted a hat-trick in Racing's first home match of the season, against Angers.

At the other end of the country, Raymond Kaelbel, stalwart of Monaco and France, found himself left out of the team. He had been insisting on some guarantee of a first-team place and a firm decision as to whether he was wanted as full-back or centre-half. It is true that he has lost the edge of his form but undeniably played a great part in Monaco's championship win. Manager Leduc could obviously not commit himself and finally Kaelbel departed for Le Havre where he will have his work cut out to revive a tottering side.

The last significant transfer of the season was the return after eight years of exile in Italy of Antoine Bonifaci. Léon Rossi, Stade Français' new manager, has made a notable acquisition and with support from the Swiss Pottier and Eschmann, Stade have in theory a splendid attack. The odd thing is that they had still to win a match in the third week of September.

The surprising success of freshly-promoted Montpellier, who were Cup semi-finalists last year, came to a sudden end when they were beaten by Rouen. They had nonetheless scored 14 goals in their first five matches and still lie up among the leaders.

It is good to see the Moroccan Abdou Mahjoub, once an artistic element in the Racing side, inspiring the newcomers to the 1st Division. Mahjoub, who for one season played alongside Ujlaki with Nice when they won the Cup (1953-54), has played six times for France and was never on the losing side! Four wins and two draws is a nice international record. It is worth recalling that Mahjoub, after a long knee injury, was in a state of inactivity with Racing when he was loaned to Montpellier as part of the deal whereby Racing acquired Guy Van Sam. This move served to revitalise Mahjoub.

Just as St. Etienne were getting into their stride and had under their belts an astonishing 5-0 win over Nîmes they suffered a series of injuries. First where international goalkeeper Claude Abbes was carried off with a broken rib against Montpellier (his eleventh fracture) and St. Etienne held on to a 1-1 draw. Three players (Peyroche, Veggia and Oleksiak) took it in turns to act as goalkeeper and there can have been few matches in French or indeed any other professional championship history where four players have acted as goalkeeper for the same team in the course of one match! As if this was not enough, a week later St. Etienne went down 4-3 to Lens after losing their inside-right Guillas in the first half and centre-half Richard Tylinski half-way through the second half.

Manager Henri Guérin, one gets the impression, is a little surprised at the success of his new club. He says that all he has done is to give the St. Etienne players back their confidence and restore their belief in themselves. He personally has no illusions about the capabilities of his team; moreover their young player Veggia, a real "find" at centre-forward is about to go off on military service. Guérin may prove to have been too modest.

Meanwhile, his successor as manager of Rennes and personal friend, Antoine Cuissard, seems to be settling down. Cuissard who a decade ago played in the same St. Etienne side as Lucien Leduc, manager of Monaco, and who played 27 times for France at wing-half, has had to overcome an immense personal tragedy whilst engaged on his first job as manager of a professional club. Incidentally, Cuissard also played in the 1954 Cup-winning Nice side mentioned above which in addition to Ujlaki and Mahjoub also included Just Fontaine!

Cuissard had the terrible misfortune to lose his wife in a dreadful road accident. For a time Cuissard's three children and the family shop were looked after by Mrs. Guérin. Not only all Brittany but all France wish Cuissard "bonne chance": to have guided Rennes to second place behind the leaders Reims and Monaco after the first half-dozen matches is no mean feat.

Reims, determined to emerge from the shadows of these past two seasons—have made a spectacular start with an average of over three goals a match and met their first defeat at the hands of Nîmes who have recovered splendidly from a poor start. Nîmes were evidently set on shewing that the transfer of Akesbi to Reims was not disastrous and it was their Uruguayan forward Parodi who scored the winning goal.

All the same, when Kopa is fully in form and Just Fontaine returns to the, side Reims are going to take some stopping this season. "It is hope, not curiosity, that takes me to the theatre," wrote a famous critic. Somehow, these days, I share the same view about football matches Those I have seen so far this season have stirred my curiosity mildly but not given me any serious hope for a change of standards; perhaps it is too early and one must be patient. Moreover, the domestic season must necessarily and rightly be subordinated to the forthcoming World Cup in Chile.

Racing disappointed me when I saw them. They are at the moment in their most unpredictable mood. With a second-line attack they proceeded to win comfortably at Strasbourg only to crash 4-3 at Sochaux, the home club's first win of the season. Even so, at one point, Racing were three goals down and drew level! Having beaten Le Havre thanks to a hat-trick by Jean-Jacques Marcel they then lost to Lyon, showing little consistency.

Jimmy Greaves of England enjoys the splashing comfort of a cooling shower away from the glare of the publicity light that has surrounded him in recent months. (Keystone.)

Jimmy Greaves in England and Italy

***STUART SHAW** puts another angle on this famous forward*

THERE have been countless occasions when a high-powered publicity campaign has raised the potential of a footballer to such heights that only a superman could live up to. In some of these instances, the individual concerned may have not been responsible for the subsequent events leading to not a gradual decline in the myth of 'popular image' but a precipitous fall from the limelight.

Either he was unable to keep up to the over-elaborate treatment of his ability or the campaigning itself had an unhappy effect on the inner workings of someone who was certainly more than a couple of pounds of football equipment plus human form chasing a leather ball for ninety minutes at a time.

While the Brazilians were alive to the psychiatric needs of their players and provided such couch comfort as could be produced for their successful World Cup squad three years ago, it is not always possible or seeming for the energetic requirements of the modern era of newspapers to devote any detailed survey to the mental approach of one of the up to the minute heroes of the soccer field—for the sake of popularity and the 'dollars and cents' angle.

In such circumstances therefore, the footballer as any other entertainer, has to take the chance that he will either be able to play just below the standard quoted in his daily career biography or find that his ability or temperament—or both, are unsuited to withstand this pressure.

By now it might seem obvious the angle of this tale (it has taken long enough!) and to quote a familiar saying—this is where the story really begins. Not surprising this concerns Jimmy Greaves, as you will have gathered from the photographs on these pages, but perhaps not in the way that has been discussed so freely of late.

Although the career pattern of this talented inside-forward has followed many of his earlier colleagues in the sport, there was something of originality about the commencement of it. For long before his debut in the professional world, he was heralded as the finest inside-forward prospect of the age—yet as a schoolboy he was overshadowed by the player who has been given the role of replacing him at Chelsea.

What was the Greaves 'gimmick' as a boy? Simply that he could belt the ball more accurately and more often than any of his colleagues. There was not much of him, but he was difficult to tie down. He sensed goals. But there was one player of his generation who was a better ball player—David Cliss and he was responsible for the absence of schoolboy international honours for Greaves.

By the time Greaves was eligible for professional football he had the kind of reputation that ninety per cent of players strive for at the height of their careers. Just three assets made this possible: a quick eye that offset any ball control deficiencies, almost supernatural powers where goals were concerned and an inborn ability to do the right thing at the right time.

It was as a Youth international that he came into prominence. He had confidence enough to beat his man and achieved it without the aid of untapped reserves of skill—which made him all the more an outstanding performer. Already he had learned to use his own shortcomings advantageously.

Greaves was in no doubt that he had more to learn from the game. Thrust into professional football inevitably on a tide of relentless publicity but nevertheless with more than mere average ability, his coolness carried him through the anxious moments of his mercenary baptism. Greaves the Youth International was moving towards becoming Greaves the England prospect, just as everyone had predicted.

His first taste of senior soccer came at the close of the 1956-7 season in the shape of a Benefit Match for Chelsea's long serving wing-half Ken Armstrong. The opposition came from Leicester City. It was the end of a glorious term for Greaves; one in which he had scored over 100 goals in all matches including Youth Internationals and games with Chelsea reserve sides. He showed up in promising light. There had been football in the family, too.

Greaves' father had been something of a player during Regular Army service in India. His son took to the game naturally enough and even at the tender age of six was playing with boys much older than himself but much poorer in skill and not nearly as well endowed with the arts of the game. His schoolboy football was staged at Kingswood School, Dagenham and he was a prolific scorer of course.

Quite naturally the League scouts were scouring the schools for potential talent and Chelsea's chief scout Jimmy Thompson, a centre-forward of old, spotted him. He was immediately impressed with what he saw before him. Here was a lad with many of the necessary qualities of matured ability far in advance of his years, with the potential to become even more outstanding.

School days over, Greaves took a job in a printing works. It did not take him long to discover that this was not the type of work he was looking for—he was given little to do and became bored. A week later he packed it up and eventually joined Chelsea's ground staff following the glowing recommendations of Thompson.

Greaves played for the Stamford Bridge South-East Counties League team in 1955-6, scoring fourteen goals in seventeen matches. Then came the famous century of goals season. Professional forms came in May, 1957 when Greaves was seventeen.

Just prior to the 1957-8 season, Greaves was included in the Chelsea side that played Ajax in Amsterdam. He scored twice and was accorded outstanding praise. On his league debut he played at inside-left against Tottenham at White Hart Lane and was directly marked by Danny Blanch-

flower. Greaves scored the point-saving goal.

Before the end of his first senior season he had played in thirty-five games and scored twenty-two goals. In November, 1957 as recognition of his prowess as a goalscorer he was presented with an illuminated address by the Chelsea club.

The following season Greaves set up a new club record for League matches, notching thirty-two goals and not missing one match. He had already gained a regular berth with the England Under-23 side. Once, too, in November, 1957 he was selected as reserve for the full England side!

A typical description of his play at this time was: "With absolute control over the ball and himself, he conducts himself with cool and modest assurance on the field. Capable of beating his man with ease he commendably refrains from this art of which he is already a master and which he executes when necessary with apparent contempt—contempt it appears, but only appears. In fact he has one idea and that is the success of the team. His ideas are sound; when in possession he rarely passes back preferring to seek the opening which always exists in a more advantageous position. In range he is a deadly marksman as his tally indicates".

At the end of the 1958-9 season he was chosen for the England tour of South America. An ill-fated venture. Yet Greaves was to play three times in these difficult circumstances—against Peru, Mexico and the United States. Greaves made his England debut in the humidity of South America. It was not a tour where reputations were made, but Greaves did enough to show he would make the grade as a fully-fledged international player.

He did not prove the saviour of the hour and here his self-admitted lack of prowess as a grafting and scheming inside-forward were shown up. That he was a reliable 'poacher' was now taken as read—but both player and public now looked towards Greaves the more complete footballer. Well it was not long before his working outfit improved. It was never more noticeable than in the 1960-1 season.

Then as history has recorded came that dreadful word—awful to Stamford Bridge and England fans—'option', first as a rumour then as a tumult of reality. Greaves had become a much sought-after piece of soccer real estate. Thus developed the Milan see-saw of which event much has already been written elsewhere.

It seemed to spread the name of Greaves to those few remaining parts of the soccer world that had omitted to take note of him earlier. Even though one Chilean sports paper referred to him as 'Johnny' Greaves and out-of-datedly pictured him as a gangling youth—they knew who he was well enough.

Long since, quite naturally, Greaves had acquired the trimmings that go hand in hand with star billing. He had someone to take care of everything outside the actual business of playing. But then it would be impossible for a mere mortal to undertake the work involved when this stage is reached.

But during the period of the last six or seven months, Greaves has been different.

It is not that he has lost his goal touch or his improved quality as an inside-forward, but there has been a jaded look about his play. For the first time he has appeared out of his depth, unable to fathom out the circumstances in which he has found himself. He had never lacked confidence until the hundred and one accessories had arrived to complicate life.

The events of the moment have overshadowed Greaves the footballer in the shape of Greaves the man—vulnerable as a star entertainer. An inevitable situation perhaps. But his value to Chelsea and England as a player has been considerable, even at a most conservative estimate. His value to whatever club he plays for in the future can easily be the same but is likely to be more.

The quicker we return to Greaves the footballer the better for all concerned. We have yet to see the best of him. He is still only 21. For after all beneath the answers to the probing questions on the hundred and one additional subjects thought for his presumed benefit, lies Jimmy Greaves the footballer.

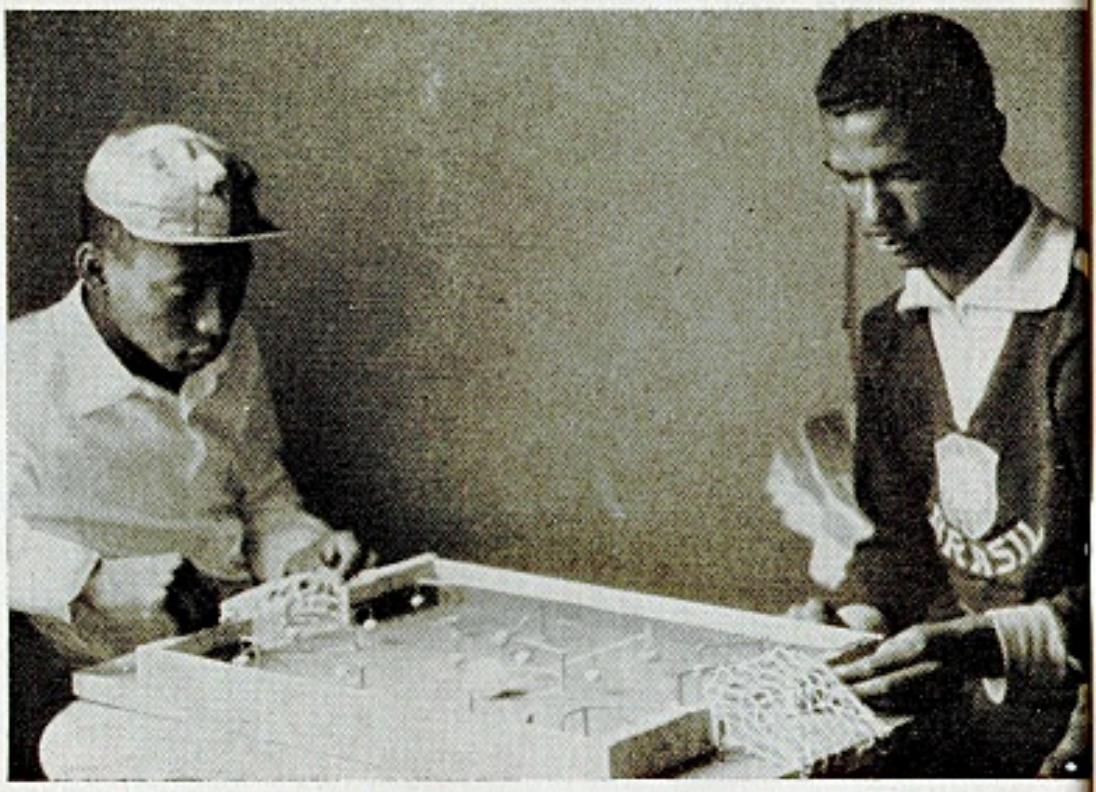
It may take some little while before he really settles down in Italy and until then the fans in his new country will have to reserve their judgment on him. This, of course, is not a familiar trait of the Italian character and for a while at least Greaves may discover that supporters the world over are similar in their lack of understanding.

When it is a question of viewing the purchase of a highly rated signing, excuses are normally not the order of the day. But if the Italian followers of Milan can find it within themselves to recall that Greaves' chief function is to score goals, given the opportunity to carry his duties out Greaves will fulfil the role admirably.

From Milan's early fixtures it has been clear that the need for a schemer in the line is blatantly obvious.

A dog is a man's best friend—and Bruno is no exception. Greaves is busy cheering up his pet, probably trying to convince him that the latest tinned meat for dogs on the market is really as good as it is supposed to be. Bruno may have o ther ideas though. (Keystone.)

Among the handful of international stars who became housewords in every continent after the 1958 World Cup series were Pele and Didi, seen in our picture on the right working out a clever tactical move on a table-football outfit. The article on these pages recalls others who blossomed out in June, 1958. (Metelmann 2.)



THAT JUNE DAY WHEN FOOTBALL CAME OF AGE

With the 1962 World Cup Finals only a few months off ***GORDON JEFFERY*** *looks back on the 1958 series and the personalities it helped to create*

SUNDAY the 8th June, 1958, is an important date in the history of football. It was the day on which were played the first matches in the final stages of the 1958 World Cup competition—the first one that by its wide entry really deserved to be called a World Championship. But, more importantly in the long run, this was the day when *world* soccer first became reality to millions of rank and file football fans in Europe.

Much had happened in the field of international football before June 8th, 1958, of course, and the extent of the unfamiliarity with the play and players outside of a country's borders varied with the degree of insularity in the national make-up. Some players and some clubs—Stanley Matthews and the Arsenal for examples—had long been a part of the international football language but it is evidence of the global lack of up-to-date knowledge that they are still featured outside of Britain before more currently successful English players and clubs. It is still true that only the keenly interested, the cognesti, of football fans in any country are consistently well-informed on world soccer activities. But the gap between these and the ordinary man on the terraces was much bigger before June 1958 when, thanks to television, much of the World Cup competition in Sweden was seen by millions of fans throughout Europe.

It is so much easier for all of us to *visualise* a player when we read about him in a match we have not seen, if we have seen him somewhere previously in action—even if only on a television screen. The man on the terraces having seen little Sekularac on his screen no longer tends to avoid reading of him and to regard him, and countless others, as "faraway players with quaint-sounding names!"

We shall not be so fortunate in 1962 of course—distances, mountains and other natural and unnatural causes will make "live" televising from Chile an impossibility but no doubt, whilst they lack the suspense of actuality, filmed reports will be a lot better than nothing. And, in any case, the picture has changed so much since 1958, the soccer world being made that much more compact by air-travel that has made long-distance tours commonplace for national sides, and by the way countries, and fans, have responded to the impetus provided by the 1958 matches.

This indeed seems the appropriate moment to glance back a little at those 1958 matches that, on television at any rate, many of you will have seen, and to recall some of the highlights and the stars—remembering that many of the latter had been stars in their own little heavens for quite a while but that it needed the World Cup atmosphere to show them to the wider, world public.

There were sixteen countries in the final stages and these were first placed in four groups of four countries with each country meeting the other three in their group and the top two in each group passing to the quarter-finals, from which point the traditional "knockout" cup rules operated. Goal average did not count in the group contest—if countries were level on points for second place the qualification would be decided by means of a "play-off" between them.

The sixteen countries might be loosely "zoned" as 4 British (England, Scotland, Wales and N. Ireland), 4 Europe "Left" (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia), 4 from the American continent (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Mexico) and 4 European "Right" (Austria, France, W. Germany and Sweden), and one from each zone played in each group. It was then possible for all four of any "zone" to have reached the quarter-finals but, in fact, the eight qualifiers came fairly evenly from the four zones—two apiece from the European "Left" and Britain, three from the European "Right" and one from the Americas. But that is skipping too far ahead.

The first match of the finals brought Sweden, as the host country, into the spotlight as they took the field at the Rasunda Stadium, Stockholm to play Mexico in the match that followed the opening ceremony. With everything tidily arranged, the three other countries of the European "Right" later the same day played the three remaining representatives of the Americas, whilst the four British countries met the four European "Left" countries.

It was a Swede who had the honour of scoring the first goal—Agne Simonsson after 17 minutes play. This tall young centre-forward was the first of the new stars to shine. Sweden won their match by three goals to nil with a further Simonsson goal and one, from the penalty spot, by a player who was then twice as old as Simonsson—Nils Liedholm brought home from Milan for the occasion. (Today Liedholm is still playing in Italian football—at 39 their oldest professional.) Simonsson was not the only player with a first-day brace of goals. West Germany's powerfully-built right-winger, Rahn (now playing in the Netherlands) scored two in his country's three-one victory over Argentina—and a lively young centre-forward scored West Germany's third goal. His name is now known, throughout Europe at least, by virtue of his excellent play with Hamburg SV in last year's European Cup—Uwe Seeler. Amarillo, Paraguay's left-winger, scored two out of his country's three goals but their opponents, France, did much better than that—they scored seven and Just Fontaine, playing at inside-right, had the first hat-trick of the finals.

But it was the two goals scored by Brazil's fair, bustling centre-forward that attracted most attention on the first day. In the programme he was named as Jose Joao Altafini but to the Brazilians, and soon to a million viewers, he was Mazzola. And, of course, just to confuse the man on the terraces he is now known more often than not by his correct name—Altafini. That is because, like so many of the 1958 World Cup stars, he was attracted to seek his football fortune in another land and usually as with Mazzola, that meant Italy. Oddly although he is known as Altafini in Italy, his known name when he was in Brazil—

What 'big names' will the 1962 World Cup provide?

Mazzola—derives from his resemblance to an *Italian* player, Valentino Mazzola, who was killed in the 1949 air-crash that wiped out at one blow the celebrated Torino team including seven of Italy's national side.

Brazil that first day sauntered through their match with Austria to win by three goals to nil. There had been no clear favourites before the matches started but with only one match played by each country there was a growing feeling that Brazil were the most likely winners. And this not so much because of the brilliance of their fast, ball-juggling forwards—that had been expected—but because their defence that had been considered suspect looked surprisingly effective. And since forwards almost inevitably get most of the limelight it is worth noting that the player who had done most to effect this transformation was the tall, dark, handsome "playboy" Hidraldo Luiz Beline—Bellini the centre-half.

So far incidentally, Pele—"a 17-year-old coloured forward of remarkable gifts," as one commentator described him—had not made his appearance. He was nursing an injured knee and the Brazilian forward line was Joel, Didi, Mazzola, Dida and Zagallo. For their second match—against England—Vava appeared for Dida. England, and the other British countries, had done reasonably well in their first four matches with, the surprise result of the day, Northern Ireland beating Czechoslovakia by one goal to nil and England, Scotland and Wales drawing with the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Hungary respectively. The Czechs had been described as the team without stars—they had in truth left behind one of their few stars, the suspended centre-half Jiri Hledik—but they were expected to do well. Indeed they did draw with West Germany and thrash Argentina by six goals to one to earn a play-off with Northern Ireland—only to again lose (2-1). Northern Ireland had their full quota of stars—Danny Blanchflower, Jimmy McIlroy and Peter McParland in particular—but had to carry several other players not of normal international, let alone *world* international, standing. In the first game however it was not one of their stars but the sturdy, teak-like Wilbur Cush, scorer of the only goal, whom the Swedish crowd took to their hearts.

In the play-off match it was McParland who really came into his own and scored both goals for his country. On paper Peter was playing at outside-left and an incautious writer after the event might be lured into linking him with the other goal-scoring wingers that were something of a feature of the Swedish matches. But, in fact if not on paper, McParland was playing at centre-forward.

Goalkeepers in plenty caught the eye—goalkeepers like goalscorers always do! Colin McDonald, whose career was soon to be so sadly finished by injuries and illness, came into the limelight in England's second match—a goal-less draw with Brazil and the only occasion when the Brazilians failed to score. That the English forwards also failed to score was less remarkable—only France in the semi-final and Sweden in the final did score against the Brazilians. (So much for their suspect defence!) Another goalkeeper almost kept a clean-sheet against the Brazilians—Jack Kelsey kept his Welsh goal intact until seventeen minutes from the end of the quarter-final match when Pele scored what was to be the only goal.

Pele, already at seventeen a brilliant player, had made his first appearance in Brazil's third match—against Russia on June 15. Vava scored both Brazil's goals and Russia for the first time included their brilliant wing-half Netto—at inside-left! Netto was one of the stars not allowed to shine! Four days later Pele played in the quarter-final against Wales, five days later in the semi-final against France—and scored a second-half hat-trick. Five more days and the final itself against Sweden—Brazil won by the same score as against France (5-2). A minute from the end they were leading by four goals to two (Vava 2, Pele and Zagallo) then, with millions watching throughout Europe, Zagallo's long centre curled into the Swedish goalmouth and this same tall, graceful boy who had earlier scored his first goal by sheer body control and footwork, now showed his heading prowess, jumping clear of the Swedish defenders to score Brazil's fifth goal. To be a member of your country's side that wins the World Championship must be very heaven, to be so when you are only seventeen is something beyond words.

The prompting of France's Raymond Kopa (above) which produced so many excellent goals from his colleague Just Fontaine, was one of the most vivid memories of the 1958 World Cup competition which is re-lived on these pages. (O.).

Indeed the bright radiance of Pele's star makes so many others seem pale that to add more to this article must be something of an anti-climax but, quickly and briefly, to set you recalling June, 1958 and to whet your appetites for June, 1962—do you remember these players?

The great goalkeepers Yashine (USSR) and Gilmar (Brazil), the fine defensive play of the English backs, Don Howe and Tommy Banks, particularly against Brazil when they so effectively covered Billy Wright as he coped with the dual centre-forward menace of Mazzola and Vava; the flying Swedish wingers—both brought home from Italy—Hamrin and the flaxen-haired, clowning Skoglund. Garrincha did not make his appearance until the Brazilians' third match—then he swept past their defence like the proverbial greased lightning. Russia for that matter had their star on the wing—little Alexandre Ivanov. West Germany's wing-halves, Eckel (a veteran from their 1954 World Cup victory—as was Rahn the outside-right) and Szymaniak, whom Herberger must have hoped to see playing a vital role in Chile but who may now be caught in the Italian trap, were as good a pair of wing-halves as any on show in Sweden. And Just Fontaine's thirteen goals—the top individual tally—cannot be forgotten nor the promptings of Kopa that made so many of them—the struggle of both these players to overcome a sequence of injuries is, incidentally, a reminder that luck, or the lack of it, also plays its part in reaching, and maintaining, soccer stardom. John Charles, for example, was brutally (and often foully) played out of nearly every match in Sweden until, bruised and battered, he had to be left out altogether from the Welsh side in the quarter-final against Brazil.

STILL NO BAN FOR SWEDISH PLAYERS

DESPITE the fact that many of the country's best players were already playing in other countries the FA decided not to impose a ban on transfers abroad. As a result Juventus have obtained the services of one of the big Swedish hopes for the World Cup, inside-left Rune Borjesson.

When Orgryte IFK first established themselves three years ago Borjesson and centre-forward Age Simonsson were largely responsible for the club's success and with their departure for Spain and Italy both club and country suffer a severe loss. On the other side of the scales however is yet another new team Elfsborg (Boras) whose home made team did remarkably well during the first half of the 1961 season. Matching the reigning champions IFK Goteborg, Elfsborg have maintained their form during the brief summer pause and are still challenging strongly for the championship.

Goteborg IFK, last year's champions and present league leaders, were all but eliminated from the European Cup after the first leg at home! Beaten 3-0 by Feyenoord, the Swedes will need more than a little luck to reverse the score in Rotterdam. If the attendance for the first leg (5,000) can be taken as a guide there won't be many people disappointed at the club's failure.

A scene taken from a recent World Cup match between Russia and Turkey. In the article on this page, David Lemmon tells the story of perhaps the most gifted Turkish player of all time, who has been likened to Stanley Matthews. (Planet.)

Lefter—The wayward genius of Turkey

A vivid story of Turkey's "Stanley Matthews," told by DAVID LEMMON

IT is as well, perhaps, that the Turkish custom is to refer to people solely by their first names for, if this were not the case, the fans would certainly have a 'mouthful' with the number one soccer star of the East, Lefter Küçükandonyandis.

At the age of thirty-five Lefter begins another season of top class football for Fenerbahce, whom he prompted last season to a dramatic last-week-of-the-season-championship title. This player with the dazzling footwork and cannonball shot has already amassed so many honours that it is difficult to know what more can lie in store for him except the most coveted prize of all, a share in the 'World Cup'.

Veteran of the Turkish side by six years, Lefter has a special reason, if one were needed, for wanting Turkey to reach the finals in Chile—he has a score to settle. When he was twenty-eight-years-old Lefter was called upon to captain his country for the first time. It was during the World Cup Finals in Switzerland in 1954. An unacclimatised Turkish side had lost its first match 4-1 to West Germany. A 7-0 win over South Korea in the second match, inside-left Lefter hitting three goals, put them in better humour, but the match, triumphant in one way, was disastrous in another—Turgay, captain and goalkeeper, Suat and Burhan were all severely injured and out of the play-off with Germany. Turgay's absence meant that Lefter was to captain Turkey for the first time in his twentieth international, but it was an unhappy debut—the weakened Turkish side was faced by a rested and freshened German team and went out of the World Cup 7-2.

It was probably the most bitterly disappointing moment of Lefter's career but one which should have been submerged in the welter of success that has come since for, at the age of thirty-five, the five feet five inches of dynamite from the Greek quarter of Istanbul, can look back on the following record—he has represented his country forty-one times (ten more than any other Turk has ever done), he has captained his country seven times and has scored twenty-one goals in international matches (another record and six goals more than Zeki Riza Sporel, also of Fenerbahce, who played for Turkey from 1923-32). Incidentally nearly all of Lefter's goals have come from the wing. He has represented his country in every forward position, though, strangely for such a prolific scorer, only once at centre-forward. These five positional international appearances also constitute a record.

He first appeared for Turkey against Greece in April, 1948 and scored once in the 3-1 win. This was Turkey's first international for eleven years and, naturally, marked the beginning of a new epoch. He has missed, mostly through injury, only ten of Turkey's fifty-one internationals since 1948.

He was in the Turkish Olympic team in London in 1948 (Turkish first class football did not turn professional until 1951) and scored once in the 4-0 victory over China. He was also in the side that went down 3-1 to Yugoslavia, the eventual runners-up. But it was not until February, 1956, eight years after he had first played for his country, that Lefter really made headlines that shook the soccer world. He was outside-left in the Turkish team that met Hungary ('the greatest football team ever') in Istanbul. The other four forwards were from Galatasaray and there had been some strong inter-club feeling among supporters about team selection, but rivalry was soon forgotten when Turkey took the field. The ground had been packed since early morning for this most historic match and many had queued for over twenty-four hours. Lefter made it worthwhile for them for within six minutes he had raced through the Hungarian defence and shot the Turks into a dramatic lead. Ten minutes before the interval he rammed home a penalty and in the second-half laid on a goal for Metin to give Turkey a 3-1 win, one of the most sensational results in soccer history.

A year ago Lefter gave almost a repeat performance (this time from outside-right) in the 4-2 win over Scotland. His first goal was a bullet like drive from nearly thirty yards and followed a quicksilver and deceptive cross-field run. This goal underlines his genius for he combines the greatest assets of a great footballer—scintillating ball control and footwork allied to a tremendous shot. He is capable at his best of combining the craft of Matthews to the impudence of Puskas and the finishing power of Greaves.

Like most players of genius he is often wayward in the humdrum of the league (though this did not prevent him from becoming 'goal king' with twelve of Fenerbahce's thirty-seven goals in 1954) and, instinctively, saves his best for the great occasion. He is, without doubt, the biggest crowd puller in Turkey and is alternately loved and hated as his personality toys with the emotions of the crowd. In a match between Fenerbahce and Ankaragücu at the old Ankara stadium four years ago I saw him whip someone (who was, incidentally, a normally calm and successful business man) into a frenzy of exasperation. During this match he received a high ball on the edge of the penalty area, trapped it and sidestepping an opponent in one movement he brought the crowd to its feet with a unanimous cry of 'Lefter!'—which was silenced almost immediately as he mishit the ball and it rolled only a couple of feet. Even then he could have recovered but he looked at the ground in disgust and walked away with his hands on his hips to the accompaniment of imploring howls and screams. Five minutes later he received an almost identical ball—he hit it on the volley high into the net from twenty yards before anybody had realised what was happening. This same spectator was left shaking his head with frustrated disbelief.

But perhaps my most significant memory of him is of an incident during a match against Seker Hilâl in Ankara eighteen months ago. He made a magnificent darting run down the left-wing and three times by miraculous footwork and agility, evaded the lunges of a full-back whose sole purpose seemed to be to cripple Lefter for life. After the third evasion Lefter sprinted free and then stopped with his foot on the ball as the referee showed his opponent the way to the dressing room. This impudent act expressed the feelings of a man whom I have never seen lose his temper, though often fouled and who plays football with a sense of fun and delight, and who, by his outstanding ability and football genius, has given pleasure to millions.

I have often felt that had he gone to Spain or Italy in his younger days (and only loyalty to Turkey prevented him doing so) Lefter would have become one of the all time greats in soccer.

LEAGUE AND UNION GET TOGETHER

Eire's old bone of contention is much nearer settlement, says

TOM HULDOWNEY

THE decision of Eire League clubs to meet the Players' Union, thus bringing an end to the long drawn out deadlock between club and player, was warmly applauded by everyone associated with the game.

It removed the immediate threat of strike, and in a healthy atmosphere the new season kicked off to a bright start.

The meeting did little, save prepare the way for a full hearing of the Union claims at a future date. And with one exception they seem reasonable enough to obtain sympathetic consideration from the majority of clubs. The exception concerns the retain-and-transfer plan, a bone of contention in Eire soccer for many years.

The following are the chief points of the players' claims. A minimum salary of £126 per annum. A player to be notified before April 30 if he is to be retained or placed on the transfer list. A player refusing terms will inform his club before May 15, and be put on the transfer list after May 30. He to be paid a minimum wage until transferred. If he is not transferred before September 15 the fee required by his club be investigated by a committee of five members. Three independent, one from the club and one from the Players' Union. Their decision to be binding. A fee not less than £2 10s. be paid for matches outside of the normal competitive season.

A player reported by a referee to have a right to be present at the hearing, and if he so wishes have a Union spokesman with him. A player who has given five years continuous service to a club, be given the option of a benefit game.

The injustice of the retain-transfer rule was brought to light some years ago when St. Patrick Athletic put £5,000 on the head of Inter-League full-back Fergus Crawford. No Eire club could afford that amount of money, and even after the Eire F.A. reduced the figure to £750, he remained on the sideline. It was many years before common sense prevailed and the player returned to football with Limerick.

Last season king-pins Drumcondra were quickly on the trophy hunt. Winning the President Cup in the season's annual curtain raiser, they revenged their cup defeat by St. Patricks Athletic, which deprived them of the fabulous Cup and League double. They have also reached the final of the Dublin City Cup, their sixth in succession and the seventeenth since 1939.

Unfortunately for themselves, and the prestige of Eire football, their second venture in the European Cup resulted in twin defeats by German champions Nurnberg.

The 5-0 thrashing received in the first leg at Nurnberg, made the return in Dublin a mere formality. Nevertheless, the Tolka Park game attracted a mid-week "gate" of £2,000. Those present were treated to a superlative display by the white clad Germans. Like mercurial phantoms they tormented and teased the perspiring Irishmen in relentless fashion, and won convincingly, even though two of the four-one goal tally were O.G's.

So, after five attempts in this competition; Shamrock Rovers twice, Drumcondra twice, and Limerick once, involving ten games, Eire champions have failed to register a single victory.

Shamrock Rovers, following a successful run in the American League, flopped badly in home football; it seems that "all the year" competitive football is beyond the physical powers of part-time players.

The Milltown mentors, no doubt with an eye to a place in next year's European Cup, have at last secured the transfer of Frank O'Neill from Arsenal. The "Gunners" were reluctant to part with the former Home Farm minor but his refusal to return to Highbury gave them little option but accept the highest fee ever paid by an Eire club.

O'Neill's determination to forsake English football, where he undoubtedly had a bright future, follows closely on John Fullam's return from Preston North End, and is indeed a new trend in Eire football, the transfer market in reverse.

The first representative fixture brought the Scottish League as visitors, with the imposing record of fourteen wins from fifteen games.

Despite adverse criticism the home eleven surprised even their most optimistic supporters, by emerging with a creditable draw from an entertaining game played in atrocious weather conditions. A 6.15 p.m. kick-off on a miserable wet evening kept the attendance down to a mere 5,000 spectators; the majority of them huddled under weeping skies on Dalymount's roofless terraces. Their loyalty to the game under such appalling conditions a sharp rebuke to officialdom who have neglected them for so long.

At the moment a new floodlighting system is being installed at the Phibsboro' enclosure at a cost of £15,000. One wonders if night soccer will attract the public, as long as adequate covered accommodation is lacking.

The fighting qualities displayed by the league team was in sharp contrast to the National Eleven's peaceful exit from the World Cup. Perhaps in these mercenary days where the incentive bonus is king, Eire legislators should consider introducing a "pay on result scheme," at least where International duty is concerned.

The league's next outing takes place on St. Patrick's Day when the Semi-Professional League of Florence pay their first visit to Dalymount Park. The return game is fixed for Florence on May 13.

The Austrians play England in London on April 4, and Joe Wickham, Secretary of the Eire F.A., hopes that they will come to Dublin for they owe the F.A.I. a game since they beat Eire 3-1 at Vienna in 1958.

LEAGUE OF IRELAND SHIELD TABLE
(latest top six positions)

	Played	Points
Cork Hibernians	5	10
Drumcondra	5	8
Shamrock Rovers	5	7
St. Patricks Ath.	5	6
Dundalk	5	6
Waterford	5	5

Earlier in the year, England's amateur eleven were held to a 1-1 draw at Dalymount Park in Dublin. Our picture above shows England's goalkeeper Pinner gathering the ball from Eire's Byrne. (Photo Lensmen 2.)

FORTHCOMING EVENTS . . . . NOVEMBER

FRANCE AND RUSSIA SHOULD MANAGE IT

Will Ferenc Puskas (above) turn out for Spain in their World Cup match against Morocco? Many experts consider he will, bearing in mind the previous links with national team manager/selector Emil Ostereicher, the Hungarian exile now Real Madrid's Technical Director. See story this page. (Metelmann 1.)

THE most important matches this month are, of course, the World Cup qualifying games which must all be completed by the end of the year. All the ties arranged for this month have a decisive element and defeat in one of these key matches can mean almost certain elimination. Bulgaria and Turkey are two of the sides with ground advantage in their favour and they must win or accept the fact that further interest in the World Cup will be purely academic. Both stand an excellent chance of success but victory for each of them will only earn the right to a re-play, and neither can qualify outright.

For the visiting sides in these games the situation is rather different. A draw will be enough to see France and Russia through to the last sixteen, but there are many vital factors that will have an important influence on the results (writes *ERIC BATTY*).

France with selection problems in almost every position are still desperately seeking a centre-forward for since the injury to Just Fontaine they have slid rapidly downhill and until they can find another sharpshooter of similar ability they seem destined to remain an ordinary combination. The transfer of Hassan Akesbi to Reims where he now plays regularly alongside Kopa and Piantoni doesn't really help the selector, M. Verriest, overmuch. For Akesbi is a Moroccan and although the French have not been slow to field North Africans before, the F.I.F.A. rules don't allow it in this instance.

The Russians too, are far from happy about their side, and have proved it by constantly switching their players around. An ever changing team is at a distinct disadvantage in international football, but while the responsible officials must be well aware of this they are also more than a little perturbed about their unconvincing performances.

Their greatest needs are for a really world class inside-forward capable of directing their attack, and a pair of full backs. Even if they do manage to beat Turkey there is only a short time available before the final rounds in Chile and once there the weaknesses in the Russian XI will be exposed for everyone to see. The match with Turkey was provisionally arranged for September and then put off for two months. Both sides can use the time gained for if Russia has problems they are nothing compared to those of the Turks. Italians, Spaniards and even the French have been pursuing the best Turkish players and they could well turn out a team inferior to that which lost only 1-0 in the first match in Moscow. Like Bulgaria, Turkey must win to earn the right to a decider—a draw will see Russia to Chile.

During the last two or three seasons while Barcelona and Real Madrid have been dominating European club football it has continually been apparent that the combination of these two clubs bearing the "Spain" label doesn't compare with what the majority of people would expect. At the start of the season the Spanish F.A. appointed a new team manager/selector in the shape of Emil Ostereicher the Hungarian exile now Real Madrid's Technical Director, and if anyone can be expected to provide the missing link that will turn the collection of available stars into a strong World Cup challenger it is surely he.

The best solution to Spain's problems would be to play the entire Real Madrid XI *en bloc*, though naturally this would cause a big stir in the provinces. Bilbao and Barcelona fans would not think much of such a suggestion and to date it has not even been practical, let alone popular. Now, however, the situation is rather different. What I consider to be Madrid's best team of the moment is as follows: Araquistain; Marquitos, Casado; Vidal, Santamaria, Pachin; Tejada, Del Sol, Di Stefano, Puskas, Gento. They would surely be a match for any international team and all except three —Di Stefano, Puskas and Santamaria—are Spanish born. Di Stefano and Santamaria are fully qualified under the rules and have in fact already played in the qualifying matches against Wales. This leaves only Puskas and he is the link that has so far been missing from Spanish representative teams. Suitably qualified under the international rules, Puskas could play if the selector feels so inclined, and the new selector is a man who knows this particular player's value better than anyone else in the game.

Messrs. Ostereicher and Puskas were with Honved together—and it was the former that persuaded Real to sign the ex-Hungarian captain when his F.I.F.A. suspension was over. With his newly granted authority over the fate of the Spaniards in their World Cup quest, can it be taken for granted that Puskas will play?

WORLD CUP MATCHES

Date		
4	Italy v. Israel	Turin
12	Bulgaria v. France	Sofia
12	Turkey v. Russia	Istanbul
12	Morocco v. Spain	Casablanca
13	Hungary v. Poland	Budapest
23	Spain v. Morocco	Madrid

OTHER INTERNATIONALS

5	Poland v. Denmark	Chorzow
8	Scotland v. Wales	Glasgow
12	Holland v. Belgium	Rotterdam
19	Czechoslovakia v. Bulgaria	Prague
19	Yugoslavia v. Austria	Zagreb
22	England v. Ireland	London
28	Uruguay v. Russia	Montevideo

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES

1	Scottish League v. Italian League	Glasgow
5	Denmark U.23 v. Poland U.23	Esbjerg
8	English League v. Italian League	Manchester

BANGU-DRAW CHAMPIONS

SOUTH AMERICAN COMMENTARY

WITH nearly half the matches played in their small, twelve-club, league, Botafogo are slowly but steadily pulling ahead in the Rio region of Brazil. So far they have not played Fluminense and the loss of a couple of points to Flu, the most consistently successful of the Rio clubs, would bring both Flamengo and Fluminense within striking distance of Botafogo.

Flamengo, with a useful looking side including right-back Marinho, wing-half Jadir and an all-star forward line of Joel, Gerson, Henrique, Luis Carlos and Baba, got off to a good start with four successive wins then, in successive matches lost to both Olaria (2-3) and Fluminense (3-4). Fluminense's win over Flamengo (the Flu-Fla "derby" match) signalled something of a revival for Flu but the four points they had surrendered earlier to Bangu and Sao Cristovao may still prove disastrous for their championship hopes (writes *GORDON JEFFERY*).

America, the present champions, have fared reasonably well but have shown too great a fondness for drawn games—although not so many as Bangu (five in their first eight matches!). But in any case interest in Brazil is now moving a little away from the championship with discussion going on in plenty about the first plans published about yet another of the Grand International Tournaments of South American clubs. The big three South American countries—Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay—are the participating countries with four clubs (two from Rio and two from Sao Paulo) representing Brazil, and three each from Argentina and Uruguay. It may be after Christmas before any matches are played but, unless there is a change in plans, the clubs have already been nominated. Flamengo and Vasco da Gama being the Rio pair.

Sao Paulo (the region) will be represented by Sao Paulo and Corinthians and, as with the Rio pair, it seems unlikely that either of these will be league champions or leaders at the time of the Tournament. In Sao Paulo it is Santos, champions for the past three seasons, who have recovered from their poor start, thrown off their post-Europe lassitude, and with a fit Pele to inspire them, moved to the top. But Santos have not yet pulled far enough clear of Palmeiras and Sao Paulo to afford any more lapses.

Argentina's three Tournament representatives are Boca Juniors, San Lorenzo and River Plate. With 18 of their 30 league matches completed Boca are in 6th place with 20 points, San Lorenzo share 4th place with 22 and River are second with 24—but are, I think, unlikely to catch Racing who have 29 points. River Plate seem to be spending a lot of time in Europe these days. I reported last month their June tour—and wrote of the two points they dropped to Gimnasia immediately they returned to Argentinian League football. Since then River Plate have made a quick return visit to Europe to take part in the annual Cadiz football festival. This time they celebrated their return to Argentina with a convincing 4-1 win over Estudiantes and were then but two points behind Racing. But in the two matches that followed, whilst Racing have gone on winning maximum points, River lost at home to Chacarita Juniors and drew at Lanus. Top scorer in the Argentine, incidentally, after sixteen matches (I have the scores but not the full reports of the last two at the time of going to press), is still Atlanta's Luis Artime—now with 17 goals to his nearest challenger's nine.

In the second round of the Rio de Janeiro championship, Botafogo and Bangu fought out a 1-1 tie. In this picture, Milton Santos of Bangu and Reinaldo of Botafogo are in a personal struggle for possession of the ball. (Keystone.)

AROUND THE WORLD

Continued from page 15

BELGIUM

A run of defeats

CHAMPIONS Standard Liege started the season with a run of defeats that is causing much concern at the Stade de Sclessin. New French trainer Jean Prouff has been particularly unfortunate for last season he watched them in action fourteen times and never saw the club beaten. This season he's seen them lose half a dozen times, and was even away watching another club the day they beat Valencia!

Standard's neighbours and keenest rivals, Liege FC, are the leading power of the City in the traditional sense though during the last two or three seasons they've been forced into the background somewhat. Now however strenuous efforts are being made to restore the club to its former glory, and plans are being drawn up to take the step to full professionalism.

UNITED STATES

Film star kick-off

REAL MADRID'S visit to Los Angeles created a great deal of interest in the film city and the Spaniards' 9-0 win drew 17,000 people! Among them were many big names from the screen including Rita Hayworth (who kicked off) and Cantinflas. After the match Spanish-born pianist Jose Iturbi entertained Di Stefano and Co., while a coloured film of the match was shown on Television. Madrid secretary Ramon Saporta has a fifty per cent interest in the film which was sponsored by a toothpaste manufacturer.

HUNGARY

First from Europe

AFTER beating East Germany 3-2 in Berlin, Hungary became the first European country to qualify for the final rounds of the World Cup. Grocics, captain of the side, made his 75th appearance in the national team in this match. In view of the World Cup Hungarian players have been issued with instructions that they are not to drive cars if their names are included in the party undergoing special training!

Vasas (Budapest) staged their big match with Real Madrid at the Nepstadion and pulled in 85,000 customers despite the fact that the match was shown on Television. The last time the two teams met, the Hungarians won 2-0 in Budapest, but Real, more than ever anxious to win back the game's most lucrative title, gave them little chance. Playing with a tightly packed defence Madrid won 2-0 with goals from former Barcelona winger Justo Tejada.

RUSSIA

International problem

THE international side continues to cause concern in Moscow. After being beaten by English tourists Aston Villa, the team travelled to Warsaw for an international match with Poland as part of their World Cup preparations. A year ago Russia thrashed Poland 7-1 but this time they lost . . . 1-0.

Part of the reason for their failure has been the absence of their forceful centre-forward Victor Ponedelnik. Transferred to ZDSA, Ponedelnik decided he would be better off with his old club Rostov, quietly packed up and left the capital. When the FA discovered that he had gone he was suspended for "indiscipline" but the signs are that all will be forgiven and Ponedelnik will be restored to his place in the national side.

European fixtures

Lancashire clubs have set the pace in the early days of the English First Division and, for the first time since the Munich plane disaster, Matt Busby's Manchester United are showing the old signs of attractive play and consistency. In the picture below, United are playing West Ham. United are on the receiving end with goalkeeper Gregg on the floor and centre-half Foulkes with back to camera. Dancing jubilantly on the left is West Ham centre-forward Sealey. The London side had just scored, but the match ended in a 1-1 deadlock. (P.A.I.)

AUSTRIA

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5

SVS-Linz v. Sportklub; Admira-Energie v. Simmering; SAK v. Wr. Neustadt; Kapfenberg v. WAC; Rapid v. Schwechat; GAK v. Vienna; Austria v. LASK.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12

Vienna v. SVS Linz; Sportklub v. Admira-Energie; Simmering v. SAK; Wr. Neustadt v. Kapfenberg; WAC v. Rapid; LASK v. Schwechat; Austria v. GAK.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26

SVS-Linz v. Austria; Admira-Energie v. Vienna; SAK v. Sportklub; Kapfenberg v. Simmering; Rapid v. Wr. Neustadt; Schwechat v. WAC; GAK v. LASK.

ENGLAND

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Arsenal v. Chelsea; Birmingham City v. Blackpool; Bolton Wanderers v. Sheffield United; Burnley v. Aston Villa; Everton v. Tottenham Hotspur; Fulham v. Cardiff City; Ipswich Town v. Nottingham Forest; Leicester City v. Wolverhampton W.; Manchester City v. West Ham United; Sheffield Wednesday v. Manchester United; West Bromwich Albion v. Blackburn R.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Aston Villa v. Arsenal; Blackburn Rovers v. Birmingham City; Blackpool v. Everton; Cardiff City v. Sheffield Wednesday; Chelsea v. Bolton Wanderers; Manchester United v. Leicester City; Nottingham Forest v. Burnley; Sheffield United v. Manchester City; Tottenham Hotspur v. Fulham; West Ham United v. West Bromwich Albion; Wolverhampton W. v. Ipswich Town.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18

Arsenal v. Nottingham Forest; Birmingham City v. West Ham United; Bolton Wanderers v. Aston Villa; Burnley v. Wolverhampton W.; Everton v. Blackburn Rovers; Fulham v. Blackpool; Ipswich Town v. Manchester United; Leicester City v. Cardiff City; Manchester City v. Chelsea; Sheffield Wednesday v. Tottenham Hotspur; West Bromwich Albion v. Sheffield United.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25

Aston Villa v. Manchester City; Blackburn Rovers v. Fulham; Blackpool v. Sheffield Wednesday; Cardiff City v. Ipswich Town; Chelsea v. West Bromwich Albion; Manchester United v. Burnley; Nottingham Forest v. Bolton Wanderers; Sheffield United v. Birmingham City; Tottenham Hotspur v. Leicester City; West Ham United v. Everton; Wolverhampton W. v. Arsenal.

FRANCE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1

Reims v. Nancy; Metz v. Sedan; Sochaux v. Le Havre; Rennes v. Lyon; St. Francais v. Angers; Rouen v. Nice; St. Etienne v. R.C. Paris; Monaco v. Toulouse; Nimes v. Strasbourg; Lens v. Montpellier.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5

Nancy v. Lens; Strasbourg v. St. Etienne; Angers v. Nimes; RC Paris v. Monaco; Le Havre v. Reims; Lyon v. Sochaux; Nice v. Rennes; Montpellier v. St. Francais; Toulouse v. Metz; Sedan v. Rouen.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12

Reims v. RC Paris; Metz v. Sochaux; Strasbourg v. Montpellier; Rennes v. Sedan; St. Francais v. Toulouse; Rouen v. Angers; St. Etienne v. Nancy; Nice v. Lyon; Nimes v. Monaco; Lens v. Le Havre.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19

Sedan v. Strasbourg; Nancy v. Rouen; Sochaux v. Rennes; Angers v. St. Etienne; RC Paris v. Metz; Le Havre v. Toulouse; Lyon v. St. Francais; Monaco v. Reims; Montpellier v. Nice; Lens v. Nimes.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26

Reims v. Le Havre; Nancy v. Strasbourg; Sochaux v. Nimes; Rennes v. Metz; St. Francais v. Sedan; Rouen v. St. Etienne; Lyon v. Monaco; Nice v. Lens; Montpellier v. RC Paris; Toulouse v. Angers.

NORTHERN IRELAND

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4

City Cup

Derry City v. Ards; Bangor v. Glenavon; Ballymena United v. Cliftonville; Distillery v. Linfield; Crusaders v. Glentoran; Portadown v. Coleraine.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Glentoran v. Portadown; Linfield v. Crusaders; Cliftonville v. Distillery; Glenavon v. Ballymena United; Derry City v. Bangor; Ards v. Coleraine.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18

Bangor v. Ards; Ballymena United v. Derry City; Distillery v. Glenavon; Crusaders v. Cliftonville; Portadown v. Linfield; Coleraine v. Glentoran.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25

Glentoran v. Ards; Linfield v. Coleraine; Cliftonville v. Portadown; Glenavon v. Crusaders; Derry City v. Distillery; Bangor v. Ballymena United.

SCOTLAND

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Airdrieonians v. Dundee United; Dundee v. Celtic; Hibernian v. Aberdeen, Partick Thistle v. Kilmarnock; Raith Rovers v. Falkirk; St. Johnstone v. Heart of Midlothian; St. Mirren v. Motherwell; Stirling Albion v. Dunfermline Athletic; Third Lanark v. Rangers.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Aberdeen v. Third Lanark; Celtic v. St. Mirren; Dundee United v. Stirling Albion; Dunfermline Athletic v. Airdrieonians; Falkirk v. St. Johnstone; Heart of Midlothian v. Partick Thistle; Kilmarnock v. Raith Rovers; Motherwell v. Hibernian; Rangers v. Dundee.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18

Celtic v. Airdrieonians; Dundee v. Raith Rovers; Dunfermline Athletic v. Aberdeen; Heart of Midlothian v. Third Lanark; Motherwell v. Dundee United; Rangers v. Falkirk; St. Johnstone v. Hibernian; St. Mirren v. Partick Thistle; Stirling Albion v. Kilmarnock.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25

Aberdeen v. Celtic; Airdrieonians v. Falkirk; Dundee United v. Rangers; Hibernian v. Dundee; Kilmarnock v. Dunfermline Athletic; Partick Thistle v. Stirling Albion; Raith Rovers v. Heart of Midlothian; St Johnstone v. St. Mirren; Third Lanark v. Motherwell.

SPAIN

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1

Elche v. Santander; Betis v. Zaragoza; Valencia v. Sevilla; Espanol v. Atletico Bilbao; Malloca v. Barcelona; Atletico Madrid v. Real Sociedad; Osasuna v. Real Madrid; Tenerife v. Oviedo.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5

Santander v. Tenerife; Real Sociedad v. Valencia; Atletico Bilbao v. Mallorca; Zaragoza v. Osasuna; Oviedo v. Betis; Sevilla v. Elche; Barcelona v. Atletico Madrid; Real Madrid v. Espanol.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19

Malloca v. Real Madrid; Atletico Madrid v. Atletico Bilbao; Valencia v. Barcelona; Espanol v. Zaragoza; Santander v. Sevilla; Betis v. Tenerife; Elche v. Real Sociedad; Osasuna v. Oviedo.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26

Real Sociedad v. Santander; Atletico Bilbao v. Valencia; Zaragoza v. Malloca; Betis v. Osasuna; Tenerife v. Sevilla; Oviedo v. Espanol; Barcelona v. Elche; Real Madrid v. Atletico Madrid.

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AUSSIE SEASON ENDS

by ANDREW DETTRE

THE Australian season in all States has now ended, on a rather high note, and soccer has entered the tapering-off stage when various cup tourneys are held before the grounds close their gates.

This year has been, without a doubt, as yet the best in the history of Australian soccer. Standards have improved and attendances have risen sharply.

In Sydney, generally recognised as the hub of Aussie soccer, the league championship was won, for the third successive time, by Prague. The outcome of the title was in doubt literally to the last minute, when Prague met the young and virile Canterbury team. Holding a two-point lead, Prague had to draw at least to stave off their opponents. With 30 seconds to go Canterbury were 2-1 up—when a corner kick by former Hungarian Youth international, Andy Sagi, curved into the net. So, in the very last minute, Prague managed to equalise and retain the title.

Even so, this star-studded team has performed disappointingly. A mixture of English and Austrian players, Prague have lacked this year the brilliant pattern and cohesion which made them Australia-wide famous. Among its stars are Herbert and Erwin Ninaus and Walter Tamandl, all former Austrian internationals, Andy Sagi, formerly with M.T.K. of Budapest, Grenville Jones, who played with Wrexham last year and Alick Jeffery who, a few years ago, was hailed as English soccer's "Wonder Boy."

Canterbury were unlucky not to win the league; they are, at the moment, Sydney's finest team. Star of the basically starless team is tall, springy John Watkiss, 20, in whom Notts Forest showed keen interest some weeks ago. This extremely talented boy, with proper training and tuition, could develop tremendously in England. Here, however, his scope is somewhat limited.

A curious phenomenon of the 1961 season in Sydney was the downfall of several imported international stars, some of whom, including former Israeli players Gerry Chaldi and Raffi Levi, are reported to be on £50 retainers a week. Together with these two many others, like Blutsch, Mach, Handorf, Hrncir, Dolezal (all former Austrian I. Div. players) as well as some Scots, Englishmen and Germans have failed to live up to their reputations.

Two, however, have excelled. One of these was former Blackpool skipper and right-half Jimmy Kelly, now with South Coast in the industrial town of Wollongong, who was officially acclaimed as the State's best and fairest player. The other imported asset has been South African Vernon Wentzel, now with A.P.I.A., who played with Kilmarnock in Scotland.

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TO CHILE WITH FINGERS CROSSED

Continued from page 11

EAST GERMANY. The Hungarian Football Association was founded in 1901—East Germany about fifty years later! But that is a consequence of international politics—not sport. The original German F.A. dates from a year before the Hungarians but the area now in the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) was seldom strongly represented football-wise in the post-1939 German organisation. A Leipzig club was three times champion of Germany between 1903-1914 but since then the champion club has always come from the regions now within the German Federal Republic (West Germany)—except for a Second War "championship" gained by Rapid Vienna when Austria had been overrun and lost her sovereignty.

Politically East Germany is within the Soviet bloc and most of her non-competitive international matches have been played against sympathetic countries. The first was in September, 1952 against Poland in Warsaw—the Poles won by three goals to nil. It was not indeed until their seventh international—played three years later—that East Germany gained their first victory. This was against Rumania in Bucharest by the odd goal in five.

Quite a successful run of home victories over Bulgaria, Indonesia, Luxembourg and Wales (1958 World Cup qualifying match) and an away one over Poland followed (interrupted with a single defeat by Bulgaria at Sofia) but generally East Germany have had to accept a secondary rating. So far this year they have lost twice to Hungary but that is no disgrace, and drawn with both the Netherlands and Denmark—results that just about reflect their present status.

Last December the East Germans ventured forth on a short tour of Morocco, Tunisia and the new state of Guinea. Victories over the first two and a draw with Guinea help to bolster an otherwise rather weak away record that still only adds up to the equivalent of 12 points out of a possible 36. The home record is fifty-fifty and includes what must be considered the East Germans two best performances—a two-one victory over Czechoslovakia and a defeat by a single goal against the Soviet Union.

NETHERLANDS. The Netherlands F.A. was formed in 1889 but it is only in the past decade that the Dutch have emerged as serious contenders in international football. Basically the reason has been their doubts and hesitations about the acceptance of professionalism. In intention most of those closely connected with Netherlands football in the national rather than in the top-club sense (and the two interests seldom go hand-in-glove) have always been close to the purely amateur Baltic countries but the closer proximity of the Netherlands to the professional football countries has encouraged the movement of talented players from Holland to France and other neighbouring countries.

By the middle thirties the position was reached in which the Netherlands, who had played their first full international on April 30, 1905, against Belgium at Antwerp—and won by four goals to one, rather than field teams which were not fully representative of their strength, withdrew from full international matches.

The consequence might have been more serious than they turned out but the longer the Netherlands remained out of the full world soccer scene the more bitter became the internal struggle to accept professionalism. Again this was intensified by the close contact and ready exchange of information between the Netherlands and her neighbours. In the post-war period the Netherlands F.A. sought to apply their amateur regulations with severe legality to the extent that a second, "outlaw" professional association was formed.

In the accompanying table, by the way, the results—supplied by the Netherlands F.A.—are for the period from 1945 onwards with the first match that of the 10th March 1946—against Luxembourg in Luxembourg. The East German table is their full one. The full Hungarian results have not been made available but from information supplied by their F.A. and the London Information Service a fair summary is included that gives some indication of Hungary's fine international showing.

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STREAMLINING FOR SCOTS?

Continued from page 16

anything about it," he reminds us.

What Mr. Cox, and many other Second Division managers tend to forget, however, is that there has never been such interest in Continental football as there is in Scotland at present. Foreign clubs in opposition to Rangers, Celtic and the other bigger sides are assured of a decent-sized attendance. Real Madrid and Eintracht Frankfurt, in their European Cup Final at Hampden Park last year, drew a crowd of over 130,000, and almost 100,000 of that number was made up of Scots.

F.I.F.A'S FOOTBALLERS

Continued from page 13

BELGIUM

Braine, R.: captain of F.I.F.A., West Europe and Belgium. Inside-forward.

Joacim: international full-back.

Lemberechts, Victor: R.F.C. Malinois. International winger.

Paverick, Rober: international full-back.

Van Brandt, Alphonse: Lierse FK. Over 30 caps at full-back

Van del Eynde, Stanley: international outside-left. Broke leg in World Cup Qualifying Match in 1934.

AUSTRIA

Hanappi, Gerhard: born 1929, Rapid Vienna. Captain of Austria. Half-back. Over 90 caps for Austria.

Ocwirk, Ernst: born 1926. F.C. Austria and Sampdoria Genoa. Captained F.I.F.A. on two occasions. Over 60 caps for Austria at wing or centre-half.

Sesta, Karl: born 1906. The "enfant terrible" of the Austrian Wunderteam. 43 caps for Austria, plus appearances for Greater Germany.

Schmoss, Wilhelm: F.C. Wien. Full-back for Austria and Greater Germany.

HUNGARY

Lazar, Gyula: Ferencvaros F.C. International half-back

Sarosi, Dr. Gyorgy: born 1916. Captain of Ferencvaros and Hungary. 61 caps in six different positions.

Sas, Ferenc: Hungaria F.C. International outside-right.

Zsengeller, Gyula: born 1918. Ujpest F.C. 39 caps at inside-forward.

NETHERLANDS

Bakhuys: Z.A.C. International centre-forward. Leading scorer for Holland.

Caldenhove, Berthus: born 1918. International full-back.

Smit: Haarlem F.C. International inside-left.

Wilkes, Faas: Internazionale and Valencia F.C. International inside-forward.

DENMARK

Petersen, Peter: Livorno F.C. International full-back. Member of 1948 Olympic Champions eleven.

Praest, Karl: Juventus F.C. International outside-left. 1948 Olympics.

Soerensen, Joergen Leschly: Atlanta and Milan F.C. International outside-right. 1948 Olympics.

SWEDEN

Gren, Gunnar: born 1920. Goteborg, Orgryte and Milan F.C. Over 50 caps at inside-forward. 1948 Olympics and 1958 World Cup.

Gustavsson, Bengt Olav: Norrkoeping and Atlanta F.C. Over 40 caps at centre-half. 1956 Olympics, 1958 World Cup.

Nordahl, Gunnar: born 1921. Norrkoeping, Milan and Juventus F.C. Over 40 caps. 1958 World Cup.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ludl: international wing-half. Conceded penalty against Great Britain in 1947.

Nejedly, Oldrich: Sparta and Slavia. Broke leg in Battle of Bordeaux (1938). International outside-left.

SPAIN

Kubala, Ladislav: born Budapest, 1927, becoming naturalized in 1951. Caps for Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Spain at inside-forward. Clubs include Ferencvaros, Bratislava S.K. and Barcelona.

Navarro, E.: Barcelona F.C. Selected by F.I.F.A. at full-back after a good display in the trial game against his club at Amsterdam (1953). Did not justify his selection.

EIRE

Carey, John: captain of Manchester United and Eire. Half-back.

FRANCE

Delfour, Edmond: international inside-forward. Three World Cups.

NORWAY

Brustad, Arne: Lyn F.C. International outside-left.

PORTUGAL

Travassos, Jose: born 1926. Over 30 caps at inside or outside-left.

SWITZERLAND

Steffen, Willi: born 1925. Cantonal F.C. International full-back.

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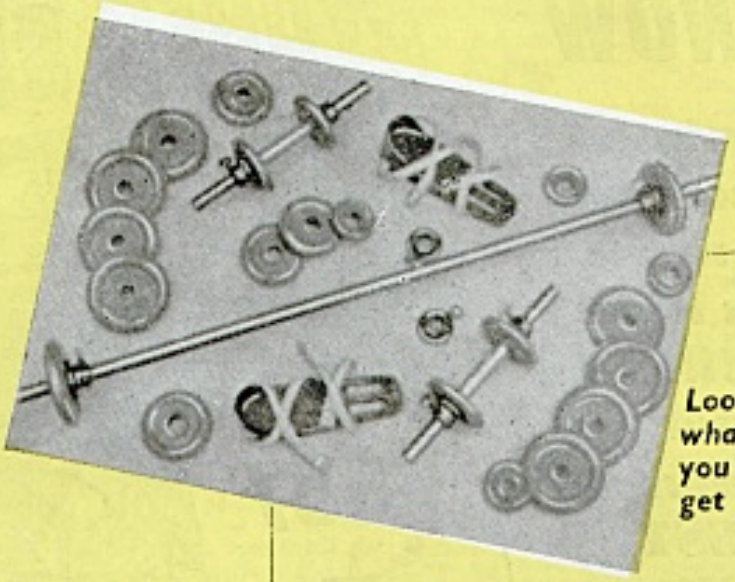
WEIGHT TRAINING FOR ATHLETES



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